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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy with occasional rain. Temp. 6-8 (43-46). LONDON: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 7-11 (45-52). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Monday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 8-12 (46-54). NEW YORK: Monday, fair. Temp. 8-16 (46-61).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,098 R* PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1979 Established 1887

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Blunt Said to Ask U.K. to Probe His Spying for Russia

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 18 (NYT) — From his hiding place somewhere in Britain, Anthony Blunt said through his lawyer today that he would welcome a full public inquiry into his 20-year career as a Soviet secret agent and the government's controversial decision in 1964 to grant him immunity from prosecution in return for a confession.

He was said to believe that he would be vindicated by the work he has done for British intelligence since the deal was struck.

Mr. Blunt, who was unmasked Thursday by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the House of Commons, said he would hold a press conference later this week, presumably after an emergency parliamentary debate.

The speaker of the House, George Thomas, is expected to approve tomorrow such a debate, and it is likely to take place soon.

Spy Speculation

The parliamentary debate may result in the naming of still more spies who belonged to the ring that included Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean and Harold (Kim) Philby in addition to Mr. Blunt, the 72-year-old art historian who served as curator of the art collection of Queen Elizabeth II even after he had confessed.

There was widespread speculation in the newspapers and in political circles today about the possible espionage activities of other highly placed persons.

One of them was Guy Liddell, a career intelligence officer, now dead, who rose to run the British end of the "double-cross" operation through which Britain controlled the activities of certain German agents here during World War II. Liddell was a close personal friend of Guy Burgess and was purged from MI-5, the British counterintelligence agency, in the upheaval that followed the defections of Burgess and Maclean.

The Sunday Times, back on the newsstands for the first time in almost a year, quoted Tennant Bagley, former deputy chief of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Soviet division, as saying that there were "high-level 'moles' [foreign agents] in Great Britain who have never been caught, including the former deputy head of the British Security Service." The paper suggested that he referred to Liddell.

'Friendliest Terms'

Writing in today's Observer, Andrew Boyle, whose book "The Climate of Treason" led to the exposure of Mr. Blunt, says that Liddell "remained on the friendliest terms with the indiscreet Guy Burgess" and "is often mentioned as having been responsible for Blunt's recruitment" for MI-5. Mr. Boyle further asserts that Burgess and Mr. Blunt were homosexual lovers.

Questions were also being asked about Philip Jordan, another man mentioned in Mr. Boyle's book. He was Prime Minister Clement Attlee's press secretary when Burgess and Maclean defected to the Soviet Union in 1951. He died of a heart attack the night before news of the defection became public and, for reasons that have never been explained, Mr. Attlee refused to attend his memorial service or to grant a pension to his impoverished widow.

Finally, Sir John Colville, a former secretary to Winston Churchill, said that a top civil servant, whom he called "one of the best brains in the Foreign Office," had passed state secrets to Moscow through Burgess. Sir John said that he had helped investigators to identify the man; that the man had written a character sketch of Sir John, mentioning a day when they had lunched together, and that Sir John found his name written in an old datebook.

Sir John declined to give the

(Continued on Page 2, Col.8)



Associated Press

Lidia Gueiler receives presidential sash after being sworn in.

1st Woman to Get Post

Bolivian Congress Leader Elected Interim President

From Agency Dispatches

LA PAZ, Nov. 18 — President Lidia Gueiler, Bolivia's newly elected chief of state, conferred with politicians yesterday in meetings aimed at forming a Cabinet, and her ministers were expected to be sworn in soon.

Col. Alberto Natusch, who seized power on Nov. 1 and was succeeded by Mrs. Gueiler, left the palace late Friday night under guard for an unknown destination. Col. Natusch announced his resignation on national television. There were reports that he was flown to exile. Mrs. Gueiler was elected by the Bolivian Congress on Friday night. She is the country's first woman chief of state.

Military sources said that congressional and Roman Catholic Church leaders met with representatives of the armed forces and negotiated a settlement that included Col. Natusch's resignation in exchange for Congress prohibiting Walter Guevara from regaining the presidency. Earlier talks had broken down over Col. Natusch's demand that he be named to a three-member ruling junta pending new elections.

Mr. Guevara was overthrown by Col. Natusch.

Mr. Guevara said before the vote on Friday that he had not resigned but would accept a decision by Congress.

Congress unanimously gave Mrs. Gueiler the mandate to serve as interim president until a new leader takes over on Aug. 6 after a general election is held on May 4. She was the president of the Chamber of Deputies and the Congress.

Death Toll

Col. Natusch held power for only 16 days. A human rights organization claimed yesterday that 208 persons were killed and more than 200 wounded when Col. Natusch's troops opened fire on unarmed civilians shortly after the coup. The group also said that 107 persons were missing. Col. Natusch's regime reported earlier last week that 31 persons had been killed and 83 wounded.

A large crowd gathered on Friday night in front of the presidential palace chanting, "Death to Natusch!"

In Washington, the State Department yesterday hailed the change of government in Bolivia and announced its intention to recognize Mrs. Gueiler's government and to resume the economic and military aid cut off on Nov. 2. It did not affect humanitarian assistance and food sales.

Mrs. Gueiler is a veteran infighter of Bolivia's political disputes. She was born in Cochabamba where she studied accounting before entering politics. She is a member of the Socialist-leaning Revolutionist Party of the Revolutionary Left and became the first woman member of Congress when she was elected in 1956.

Khomeini Threatens 'Spy' Trial

13 U.S. Hostages in Iran May Be Released Today

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 18 — Islamic militants occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have agreed to free eight black men and five women hostages tomorrow, according to a Tehran radio statement monitored today in London.

The broadcast said the 13 will be handed over to the Foreign Ministry tomorrow and expelled.

Earlier today a U.S. woman and two black U.S. Marine hostages who were brought before reporters at the U.S. Embassy said that their Moslems captors intended to free them soon.

The display of the hostages, who have been held for 15 days, coincided with a reported threat by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to put on trial any remaining white U.S. men accused of spying.

Katherine Gross, 22, Sgt. Ladell Maples, 23, and Sgt. William Quarles were introduced to reporters, photographers and cameramen today more than 90 minutes behind schedule. All three said that they were told they would be released either today or tomorrow.

Miss Gross said that the conditions under which the 62 U.S. hostages were being held were very good. "We haven't had any problems," she said.

"We've been fed more than fairly. We've slept nights. There haven't been any problems physically," she said. "Maybe people have been mentally upset, but other than that we haven't had any problems."

Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday ordered the students to release black and women hostages who were not suspected of spying because, he said, blacks are oppressed worldwide and Islam grants "special rights" to women.

His threat to try other hostages as spies, reported by the U.S. television network NBC, also was made by Ayatollah Moosavi Khoyeni, the spiritual leader of the students occupying the embassy. He said that any suspected spies would be tried before an Islamic court unless Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah who is under treatment for cancer in a New York hospital, was returned to Iran.

Those tried as spies "will have to accept punishment due to them according to Islamic justice," he said.

'Decompression'

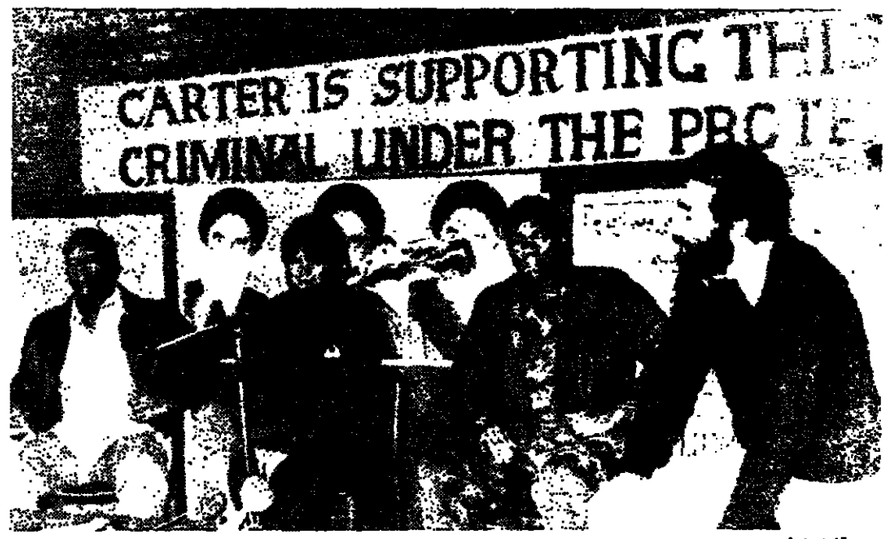
A U.S. official in Washington said, "We're not going to say anything specific on the trials, we're not going to speculate, because there is no clear indication what will happen and there are a number of things we could say here that would hinder their release."

In Washington, the State Department said today that any hostages released would go immediately into isolation "for decompression" following their two-week ordeal. Although spokesman Hodding Carter 3d denied that the "decompression" was a pretext for an intelligence debriefing, he said that the department "obviously would be interested in the status of those left behind."

Meanwhile, the acting Iranian foreign minister, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, responded to a statement last week by Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar that Iran still was accepting payment in dollars for its oil. Mr. Bani-Sadr, who also is finance minister, earlier had said that Iran had been refusing dollars since last Tuesday and was accepting payment in a "basket" of French and Swiss francs and Deutsche marks. After Mr. Moinfar denied that on Friday, Mr. Bani-Sadr said, "I am the finance minister and I decide."

President Carter reportedly was keeping in touch with the situation

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)



Associated Press

The three U.S. hostages who may be released appear before press as Iranian student, right, speaks. From left, the hostages are Sgt. Ladell Maples, Katherine Gross and Sgt. William Quarles.

U.S. Report Says Forces No Longer Effective

Disarray Seen in Iran's Military Services

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT) — Iran's once highly touted armed services are no longer an effective military force, Defense Department analysts said in interviews last week.

Evidence of the disarray is everywhere, they said. Army desertions are said to run well over 50 percent, although just how high no one really knows. On the other hand, many Iranians in uniform are masquerading as soldiers, having received little or no training.

The air force flies little, has been purged of its leaders and suffers from a lack of maintenance and from sabotage, the analysts said.

The navy, which has tried to stay out of the political turmoil, has also lost its leaders, they said. About six weeks ago, several ships moved into the Arabian Sea for drills but broke down because they had not been properly maintained.

In all the services, the analysts said, discipline has virtually disappeared. Soldiers are reported to be unkempt, to refuse to obey simple orders and to go on strike if their superiors try to enforce their authority. Weekly pleas to deserters to return to duty are said to go unheeded.

The analysts said that the army and the air force are under the control of colonels who tend to favor the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini because they were blocked from promotion by the deposed shah's generals. Some of the purged generals have been replaced by moderate generals called out of retirement to become figureheads.

Several army and air force units have taken part in the anti-American demonstrations outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, which is seen here as further evidence of military breakdown.

In sum, according to the Defense Department analysts, the military forces are unable to protect Iran against an external threat or to suppress rebellious ethnic groups such as the Kurds and Turkomans. A U.S. military penetration would be easy, according to U.S. officers.

Pentagon officials said the absence of fighting forces did not remove the real obstacle to a hypothetical U.S. strike to rescue the hostages being held in the embassy. That obstacle is the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of militants around the embassy who could delay an operation long enough for the hostages to be killed.

Training Continues

Spokesmen for the Defense Department have said that the United States was continuing to train 260 Iranian pilots, navigators and communications officers at bases in the United States. But the spokesmen noted that Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has been reviewing that training.

The House of Representatives approved on Friday a resolution offered by Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., expressing the sense of the House that the Carter administration should halt the training. Rep. Wolff, in a telephone interview, said the United States should not be training pilots who might be adversaries someday.

The Iranian Army, when it was at full strength, had 285,000 men organized into three infantry and three armored divisions. The infantry was armed with West German rifles and Israeli machine pistols, the armored divisions with U.S. M-48 tanks of Korean War vintage and British Chieftain tanks. Trucks came from the Soviet Union.

Since the revolution in February, arsenals have been ransacked and weapons and ammunition have been passed out, largely to leftists rather than to followers of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The air force of 100,000 men was armed with 190 F-4 Phantom jet fighters and 166 F-5 Freedom jet fighters. There were also 77 F-14 fighters that the Iranians never got into operation. Few of the planes are flying because the civilian technicians who maintain them are demoralized, the Defense Department analysts said.

The disintegration of the 30,000-man navy is said to have hurt oil shipments because it is responsible for the operation of Iran's oil terminals.

The Defense Department analysts said Iran's logistics were in chaos because computers have broken down and no inventories of spare parts or supplies exist. The military services may have the items needed but may not be able to find them, the analysts said. Compounding the problem has been the halt in U.S. shipments of $305 million worth of spare parts and light equipment, including aircraft parts.

Compared With Biafra, Cambodia

Indonesia's Timor Stricken by Famine

By Paul Zach

JAKARTA (WP) — Famine and disease have reached a critical point in the Indonesian province of Timor, where some relief officials have compared the situation to Biafra after the Nigerian civil war of the late 1960s and have warned that the problem is potentially as serious as Cambodia.

While international attention has been drawn to the plight of Cambodian refugees in Thailand, officials of the U.S.-based Catholic Relief Services have mounted a virtually unnoticed effort here to distribute 9,000 tons of food to 240,000 persons in East Timor.

Volunteers from the International Red Cross and the Indonesian Red Cross are rushing aid to another 60,000 villagers, some of whom have been reduced to skeletons loosely draped with skin.

Indonesian authorities blame the tragedy developing in Timor on a drought and on the lingering effects of a brutal civil war that followed Indonesia's takeover of the former Portuguese colony in 1976. Fighting subsided only after Nicolao Lobato, leader of the leftist Fretilin pro-independence group, was killed in an Indonesian ambush late last year.

But Timorese exiles and some international human rights groups have accused Indonesia of fostering the famine through its occupation policy. Among their charges are that Indonesian troops have forcibly taken food that was to have gone to the Timorese people.

"I have been doing this sort of work for 14 years, but East Timor is the worst I have ever seen," said Frank Carlin, head of the Catholic Relief Services office in Indonesia.

Interviewed while directing operations in East Timor, about 1,500 miles east of Jakarta, Mr. Carlin and a handful of co-workers admitted that they face a difficult task in convincing the world of the need for aid in another area of Southeast Asia.

The stricken province comprises the eastern half of Timor island, sliced off from the west by Portugal nearly 400 years ago for use as its coffee plantation. When the Portuguese pulled out in 1974, they left

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)

French Leftists Move to Censure Barre Budget

PARIS, Nov. 18 (UPI) — The Socialists and Communists in the National Assembly today presented separate censure motions against the 1980 budget proposed by Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

The motions will be debated Tuesday, along with another one presented by the Socialists yesterday against the government's policies in general. Political observers see the opposition's triple initiative as designed to test the bickering majority in the assembly.

The governing coalition of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy and the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic led by former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, now mayor of Paris, has been increasingly divided. Mr. Chirac recently attacked Mr. Barre for "spending three years criticizing his predecessors."

The coalition was further buffeted earlier this month by the suicide of Labor Minister Robert Boulin, a veteran Gaullist. Nevertheless, observers do not expect Mr. Chirac's party to let the leftist opposition defeat Mr. Barre.

The Population Crisis: The Bomb Is Still Ticking

The surge in world population poses grave problems that governments have barely begun to think about. In a two-part series, the International Herald Tribune looks at the critical trends and what they mean for the future.

By Mary Blume

PARIS (IHT) — The statistics are dry but their implications are dramatic:

- A generation from now, West Germans may be headed toward extinction and Israelis may be outnumbered in their own country by Palestinian Arabs. Third World cities will swell with populations in excess of 10 million.
- World population is expected slightly to exceed 6 billion within 20 years — it now is estimated at about 4 billion — and to expand to 12 billion before leveling off in about 100 years.
- Growth patterns will change the face of the earth and drastically alter the lives of its inhabitants.

At the end of this century, nine-tenths of the world's inhabitants will live in developing countries where 40 percent of the population now is underemployed, 20 percent is undernourished, and 30 percent lacks safe drinking water and adequate medical care.

SPECIAL IHT REPORT

3d World Cities

By then, Third World cities will have to accommodate 1 billion more people. Sao Paulo is expected to have a population of 26 million and Calcutta 16 million. Mexico City may become the world's largest city with 30 million inhabitants.

While the Third World's population grows, that of the developed countries is in severe decline. Twenty-six of the world's 33 industrialized nations have birthrates at, near or below what is considered the replacement level.

If the current trends continue in West Germany, which has the world's lowest birthrate, there could be no West Germans left to live there by 2079.

A demographer said that the French were committing a kind of societal suicide with a birthrate of only 1.8 children per family when he projects that a rate of 2.1 is needed to insure population stability. In Britain, maternity hospitals are underused and teacher training colleges are closing.

Israeli Crisis

In Israel, the demographic crisis combines the problems of developed and developing countries. By the year 2000, according to some experts, Israel proper and the territory that Israel now controls could have an Arab majority. Israelis have a high birthrate of three children per couple, but Israeli Arabs average 6.5 and, in certain areas because of improved health care and nutrition, up to nine children.

While the Israeli growth rate is faster than that of any Western people, the Palestinian Arabs have one of the highest growth rates in the world.

The response of various governments to the growth of world population has centered on controlling birthrates, and progress is being made.

While no nation has gone as far as China, which brings economic sanctions against households with more than two children, fertility rates — the number of babies born in a given year divided by the number of women in their fertile years — are declining rapidly in all the developing countries except Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

"... there is a demographic revolution. Birthrates are coming down much faster than expected," said Phyllis Piotrow, a U.S. demographer. But, even if worldwide fertility declined immediately to replacement levels, the world population would continue to grow for another 70 years because of its momentum, a World Bank report said.

In developed countries, there is no agreement on whether or how declining birthrates should be dealt with. The West German government, unwilling to take steps that would recall the German *Mutterbund* of the Nazi era, has left the initiative to local governments, which offer cash and other rewards to mothers.

A tinge of racism is still evident in the repeated warning that *gastarbeiter* — migrant workers — are producing children at a high rate. By 2000 it is predicted that there will be 9 million citizens of foreign origin in West Germany.

France, which has been obsessed by threatened declines in its birthrate since the reign of Louis XVI, is sharply divided on birth policy, especially now when parliamentary debate is about to begin on prolonging the 5-year-old law liberalizing abortion.

Former Gaullist Prime Minister Michel Debre at one point suggested that parents should get extra votes for having many children, and has forecast that an increased birthrate would bring lowered work loads, higher revenues, better housing and more leisure time. Demographer Alfred Sauvy, while politically opposed to Mr. Debre, agrees that birthrates should be raised. Pediatricians, manufacturers of baby foods and publishers of children's books already are feeling the pinch, Mr. Sauvy said. He believes that that a 2.1 birthrate is needed.

On the other hand, Hugues de Jouvenel, the director of a Paris-based research organization named Futuribles, said that a 2.1 birthrate would not meet replacement levels at this point.

One of the most important aspects of the changing population picture is the rapid growth in the proportion of elderly people in the world's population due to falling birthrates and rising life expectancy. According to UN figures, there will be twice as many persons in the 65-to-80 and in the over-80 age groups in 2000 as there were in 1970.

In the United States there are six working persons for each retired person. In 50 years, the ratio will be 3-to-1. The number of pensioners in Europe will double within 50 years. This could mean that up to four times as much money would have to be taken from each worker's pay to provide for the aged, according to French demographer Jean Bourgeois-Pichat.

Of course, the major effects of the demographic shifts will not really be felt for a generation and the changes themselves are open to varied interpretations.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development tried for mild optimism in its Interfutures report published last summer and subtitled "Mastering the Probable and Managing the Unpredictable," both of which it thinks are possible. Among its points on the quality of life in the future:

- There is no dangerous shortage of food or raw materials, and energy resources should be sufficient although the switch away from the present dependency on oil will take half a century.
- In advanced industrial societies work hours will decrease and there will be major developments in such fields as electronics, energy and industrially produced foods. Health, culture and leisure budgets will increase while food and clothing budgets will diminish. As demand in developed countries reaches saturation, the automotive industry will experience an upheaval.

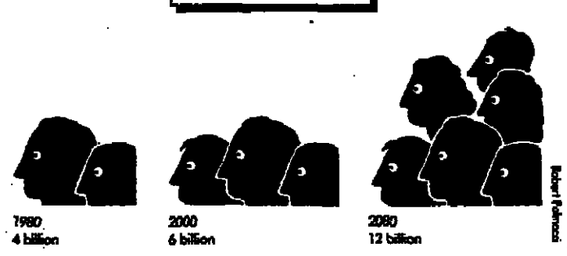
The 425-page report emphasizes

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)



C.G. Copic

In the West, crowds of people; in the Third World, billions more.



Agrees to Western Plea

Thailand to Open Border To 200,000 Cambodians

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Nov. 18 (NYT) — Urged on by the Western world, with the United States taking a leading role, Thailand has decided to open its borders, beginning this week, to an influx of Cambodians from among an estimated total of 560,000 who are camped along the frontier.

International officials said today that a site for up to 200,000 refugees was being prepared about eight miles from the border and about 20 miles north of the border town of Aranyaprathet.

They said that movement of the refugees, the largest such group in Indochina, might begin as early as Tuesday and was expected to reach 10,000 a day.

How many of the total number camped on the border will come and how many will prefer to remain in Cambodia to resist Vietnamese occupation is not known. But the refugee community, in which the United Nations high commissioner for refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross are playing leading roles, expects that most who come will require medical attention, many will be gravely ill and some will die. Famine and a host of diseases have been taking a heavy toll of Cambodians along the border.

2 Concentrations

Those expected to move into the area under preparation will come from two concentrations near the Thai village of Khok Sung. Thai military officials estimate that 430,000 Cambodians are gathered there, with 5,000 more arriving each day.

Unlike the influx of refugees in the last two months, 30,000 of whom remain in a camp near Aranyaprathet, those expected to come now are not under the discipline of the forces fighting on behalf of Pol Pot, the deposed Cambodian premier.

They are gathered in a no-man's-land from which forces of Pol Pot have withdrawn and that the Vietnamese Army, despite its occasional shellfire, has not attempted to occupy. As the people approached the border in the hope of finding food, they fell into the hands of political groups with armed elements — self-styled liberation movements opposed to the Vietnamese occupation.

The leaders of these movements contend that the people in their camps are their political followers and enforce a discipline upon them that extends to claiming their valuables, which they sell to Thai black-market traders for food. Some leaders are suspected of profiting from this trade; they profit politically from the distribution of international relief supplies delivered to them.

Bleak Conditions

Their food situation has ranged from bad to catastrophic, and the medical picture is uniformly bad. Sanitary conditions are what might be expected when tens of thousands are herded together in areas normally uninhabited and lacking in water.

Those reasons, as well as recent *shelling incidents in which Cambodians* have been killed by Vietnamese and Thai gunfire, have helped to persuade Premier Kriangsak Chamanan to yield to appeals to allow the move to Thailand.

The Thai premier is aware of the heavy political burden that the Cambodians will represent. He has not received an answer to his persistent question of how Thailand will eventually be relieved of the burden.

Because of the negative international reaction when Thailand last June forced 40,000 Cambodians back into their country, Gen. Kriangsak made clear before the new influx that Thailand could not keep so large a number indefinitely.

Thailand is already a reluctant host to about 170,000 Laotians, Cambodians and Vietnamese who have refugee status.

However, many of the refugees are former city dwellers, often with ties to foreign countries, mainly France and the United States, and they consider their impending move to Thailand as a way station in their road to Western asylum.



United Press International

Cambodians gather around their makeshift homes — straw huts with dirt floors — at a refugee camp at Nong Samett, Thailand.

Torture Victims Named

BANGKOK, Nov. 18 (AP) — Cambodian officials have provided the names of five Americans, two Frenchmen and two Australians whom they say were captured, tortured and executed under the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia.

The executions allegedly occurred at an "extermination camp" in Phnom Penh after at least the Americans and Australians were captured sailing off the Cambodian coast. U.S. reporters were told of the incident when they toured the site of the camp in the Cambodian capital last Monday.

Reliable sources who asked not to be identified provided a list of the alleged victims yesterday. The list, given to the sources in Phnom Penh, includes James Clark, Kerry Hamill, Michel Deeds, Christopher Delance and Maykol Scotdit of the United States; Ronald Dean and David Scott of Australia; and Rovin Bernard and Harard Bernard of France. A 10th foreigner allegedly executed was only identified as a secretary with the French Embassy in Phnom Penh, which was closed after Pol Pot came to power in April, 1975.

Sees 1978 Rate Doubled

U.S. Study Says Terrorism Is on Upswing Worldwide

By Robert E. Dallos

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 — The incarceration of the hostages in Iran is only the latest in a rising number of terrorist activities, according to a study released here.

The study, issued last week by the Conference Board, a nonprofit economic research organization supported by businesses, forecasts that there will have been between 3,000 and 3,200 terrorist incidents this year — more than doubling last year's 1,511. In the first nine months of 1979, there were 2,662 acts of terrorism.

Unlike the Iranian situation, which has been sanctioned by an existing government, most terrorist incidents are perpetrated by anti-government groups. And the victims are usually nongovernment individuals.

The incidents, which include assassinations, kidnappings, bombings and personal assaults, have been largely against businesses, the study said. Between 1970 and 1978, 55 percent of the Americans kidnapped abroad were business executives, while 28 percent were in the diplomatic community.

"In many areas of the world," said Patrick McGuire, the board's project director and author of the study, "terrorist attacks are now almost as certain as rainfall. And business has become a leading target. There is no doubt that terrorism has begun to affect corporate lifestyle overseas . . . Ultimately, this trend may well influence many business investments abroad.

"From a statistical standpoint, the news is all bad. The latest data show the incidence of terrorist activity these days is nearly 400 percent greater than it was in 1970 and climbing."

Nearly three-quarters of all terrorist incidents have occurred in 14 countries; the United States, Argentina, Italy, Colombia and Puerto Rico are the leading locales. The study said the biggest increases in terrorist activity had been in bombings, a category accounting for nearly half of all incidents.

The board said its study was compiled from chronologies of terrorist activities maintained by the State Department, the CIA, the Rand Corporation and Risk International, Inc., a firm specializing in the monitoring of international terrorism.

The study says that in kidnappings the stakes are rising dramatically. Before 1972, no terrorist group had demanded as much as $1 million in ransom. But there have been 58 kidnappings since then in which the demands reached or exceeded that figure. In the case of Italian Premier Aldo Moro, it went to $1 billion; in others it has reached $61 million for the directors of an Argentine corporation, $22 million for an Austrian manufacturer and $14 million for a U.S. executive (that sum was paid).

"A ransom of $5 million to $10 million is now virtually the norm for terrorists," the study said. About $150 million in ransoms has been paid to terrorists since 1970, the study said.

Good Odds

But kidnapping victims stand a good chance of survival. According to the study, of 567 individuals kidnapped since 1970, 35 lost their lives — about a fourth of them were killed during seizure attempts. Kidnapping victims were held an average of 33 days.

Only a few organizations offered ransom insurance a decade ago, but today the list is growing, the study said. Lloyds of London, Federal Insurance and the American Insurance Group are the primary carriers. The number of companies offering such insurance is not known because corporations can lose their coverage if they admit to having it. But insurance industry sources report a dramatic increase in the purchase of kidnap insurance in the last four years.

The study said that some policies cover only upper-level executives — presidents, general managers or heads of overseas operations — because they are the most likely targets. Typically, companies are insured for the first $500,000 or $1 million of the ransom loss.

While the study said that complete protection of overseas plants and executives is not possible, some firms are taking a variety of steps to prevent occurrences.

For instance, they are making hotel, airlines and restaurant reservations for executives under pseudonyms, removing company identifications from cars, trucks and airplanes, keeping secret the addresses and phone numbers of overseas managers, periodically changing the type of automobiles and license plates of overseas executives and shredding business documents when they are no longer needed.

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Indonesian Area Stricken By Famine and Disease

(Continued from Page 1)

behind a single high school, a native population of 653,000 that was 90 percent illiterate and only 13 miles of roads.

The absence of roads and facilities in the hostile jungles and mountains is hampering relief work. About $1.2 million of the $7.7 million budgeted for East Timor by the Red Cross is for the charter of helicopters.

The Red Cross and Catholic relief group, with aid mainly from their own coffers, and the governments of the United States, Australia and West Germany, have managed to send some stocks of high-protein biscuits, sugar, dried milk powder, rice, cooking oil, corn soya blend, and some medical supplies to the docks of the province's capital city, Dili.

But transferring the supplies from the docks to the needy has been slowed by overgrown jungle tracks and limited carrying capacity of helicopters. Red Cross delegate Cedric Neukomm said that his organization needs an additional $4 million to charter ships and increase the operating hours of helicopters.

Mr. Neukomm, a veteran of Red Cross work in critical areas, said that he found conditions in East Timor worse than in Lebanon, Biafra or Bangladesh.

Rescue workers report that as many as nine persons die each da from starvation in the vicinity the village of Halotia, 50 mil southwest of Dili, where Red Cro doctors discovered that 80 perce of the 8,000 villagers had malari Farther east, in Laga, doctors es mated that malnutrition and diseas claim between three and five vi tims each day.

The terrain that has impede transfer of supplies also has made impossible for officials to determin the full extent of the problem.

U.S. Embassy officials, who ha helped dole out $5.1 million in aid said they believe that the worst i behind them, but other officials i East Timor said they fear that on the fringe areas of suffering ha been reached so far and that hea rains expected in December cou cut off supplies and lead to mor deaths.

To temper criticism of its actio in East Timor, Indonesia has allo cated $15 million for developmen there this year. Thus far, most gov ernment contributions have gone for window-dressing like the intro duction of color television to Dili.

The island's poor soil barely al lows subsistence level agricultur for residents in the best weather But a drought last year wiped ou the corn crop and the people too to eating the seeds that were to b used for this year's planting.

3 Hostages Say Iranians Intend to Free Them Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

from the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md.

The United States repeatedly has ruled out any substantive negotiations with Iran until all the hostages are released. It also has ruled out surrendering the shah. The State Department spokesman said that any of the hostages who are permitted to leave should do so.

Neither the State Department nor the Iranians have published a complete list of the hostages. But, from published reports, a partial list of the female and black hostages — other than the three who appeared before the press — includes Staff Sgt. James Hughes, 30, Cpl. Westley Williams, 22, and Staff Sgt. David Walker, 25.

In Tehran, NBC said that Ayatollah Khomeini had said that "the remainder of the hostages he considers spies will be held and unless the shah is returned they will be put on trial. . ."

"Khomeini indicated the Americans would be safe as long as there was a possiblity the shah would be sent back from the United States to Iran," NBC said. "But once the shah's return is ruled out. . .the hostages would face an Iranian Revolutionary Islamic court and would be punished under Islamic law."

The Islamic Revolutionary Council issued a statement denouncing the taking of hostages as counterrevolutionary and counterproductive. But it refused to say if the criticism covered the students' action at the U.S. Embassy. Instead, it hailed the embassy group's act as a revolutionary feat.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said last week that he had been against the taking of hostages. Had they asked for the extradition of the shah without taking hostages, Iran would have had "all world public opinion with us," he said. Mr. Bani-Sadr said that, "even if they are spies, it is not worthwhile taking hostages. But now we are confronted with a fait accompli. To free them would be a sign of weakness. To free them without the American government taking a step would be impossible. Our public opinion would not understand it."

In Washington, Ali Agah, charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy, urged U.S. citizens angered by the seizure of the hostages in Tehran not to "add any more problems and cause a "backlash in Iran" b harassing Iranians in the Unite States.

He said that he agreed with Ay tollah Khomeini that U.S. citize held hostage in Tehran were bei treated better than Iranian stude in the United States. "Just morning, I received a call from Francisco that police in jail ha harassed and beaten Iranian st dents," he said. Now "we have people harassed not only by American public but by officials

'Sit Tight'

In New York, Sen. Daniel Mo nihan, D-N.Y., said today that United States should "sit tight" a stop feeling as though it had be humiliated by the events in Iran. is a test of our civilization that the face of barbarism we not come barbarians ourselves," said. He rejected the idea "t we've been humiliated. What's b humiliated is Iran."

In Naples, the Italian news age cy ANSA reported that Luigi Si via, 51, the Italian cook of the U Embassy in Tehran, who had be under confinement in his own ho — and not at the U.S. Embassy ANSA had earlier reported — as possible spy, telephoned his moth and said that his student guards h freed him to return to Italy.

Spy Inquiry Said Invited

(Continued from Page 1)

name of the man, whom he said had encountered recently for first time in almost 40 years.

Meanwhile, new details emerg of Mr. Blunt's wartime and postw activities. He appears to have ris to become the third-ranking offi of MI-5 during the war, in charge administration. And several sour said that it was almost certainly who had told Maclean of the d when he was to be interrogated a ter the Washington-based Phil had sent a more general warni that a trap was about to close the spy ring.

But a story in today's Sunda Telegraph, alleging that Mr. Blu ran the Dutch section of the Briti Special Operations Executive purposely allowed dozens of agents to fall into enemy hand seemed to have been based on misunderstanding. Mr. Blunt hi self described it as "ludicrous," an Dutch historians said "Blunt" was code name for the head of t Dutch section, a lieutenant colon named Charles Blizard.

The art historian's first publ statement since his cover was blo came in a statement read last nig to The Sunday Times by his lawy Michael Rubenstein. The statem declared:

"Of course I intend to stay England, and as soon as present u certainties are resolved I look fo ward to resuming my work as an historian. Meanwhile, I would li to express my appreciation for t loyalty of my friends."

Belgium Soldier Kills 2

HANNUT, Belgium, Nov. 1 (AP) — A 25-year-old career sol dier, on leave from a psychiatri hospital, today shot and killed a least two persons and injured 10 af ter he fired into a crowd watching running competition near this Eas Belgian community, police said.

Prague Jails 30 In Trade Fraud

PRAGUE, Nov. 18 (AP) — A group of 30 persons involved in financial machinations in a consumer cooperative outside Prague received tough sentences of up to 14 years, the central Bohemian daily Svoboda reported yesterday.

The daily said two of the defendants, identified as L. Roucka and M. Bejsovec, were given 14 and 12 years respectively. They and the others sentenced were accused of stealing "socialist property." Fines were also imposed and the property of the two top offenders was ordered confiscated.

The report failed to mention the date of the trial nor did it spell out the actual charges. It said: "The imposed sentences are entirely in harmony with our laws and are a warning to all who commit similar criminal activity, thereby damaging the good name of socialist trade. The whole case also becomes a lesson for managers and interplant inspection organs to fulfill their duties more consistently."



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Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, smile after his address at the Florida Republican convention.

After Killings at Anti-Klan Rally

U.S. Black Leaders Fear Gains by Communist Groups

By Thomas A. Johnson

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT) — The killing of five members of the Communist Workers Party by purported members of the Ku Klux Klan *two weeks ago* in Greensboro, N.C., has posed a quandary for black civil rights activists.

They fear that the killings might provide Communist groups with a foothold among poor Southern blacks, whom they have not been successful in recruiting over the years. At the same time, most civil rights activists are also reluctant to appear less militant on black issues than anyone else in competing for the loyalties of blacks.

So civil rights figures are moving with extreme caution in their public reactions to the Nov. 3 incident in Greensboro, taking care to condemn the violence without implying support for Communism.

"I'm frightened," said an official of the Raleigh, N.C., chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), "because they [the Communists] obviously can no longer be written off as 'outside, white-led radicals' — their blood has been spilled in this state and in a black neighborhood by white racists."

The Rev. George Lawrence, the pastor of Antioch Baptist Church of Christ in New York, maintained that the Communist activists posed a danger because "they complicate the whole civil rights stance and the *thrust for human rights — we have* enough problems as blacks and we don't need to provoke any more."

Meeting of Pastors

Rev. Lawrence was in Detroit for the first meeting of the Black Pastors Conference, a group said to represent a church membership of more than 10 million. A delegation of ministers from *Greensboro* led black clergymen from Baptist, Methodist and Pentecostal denominations in forming a group to find ways of responding to Communist *organizing efforts.*

In discussions among the pastors in Detroit, at the NAACP's state conference in Greensboro, and at an emergency meeting in Raleigh *last weekend of the North Carolina* Black Leadership Caucus, the focus was on the dangers of what many termed the Communist Workers Party's "baiting" of the Klan and on how the group's efforts had made the poor, black Greensboro neighborhood a battleground two weekends ago.

The civil rights leaders who assert that they must not appear less militant than Communist organizers are further disturbed that one of the Communist Workers Party's leaders is Nelson Johnson, long a prominent black activist in the Greensboro area.

These were some of the responses to the shootings:

- The North Carolina Black Leadership Caucus has urged that the state's civil rights and black political groups give top priority to promoting voter education and registration among blacks, especially in poorer areas, to provide evidence of tangible gains.
- Five groups have announced a meeting Dec. 14-15 in Atlanta to *formulate strategies for* "actively dealing with the Klan" as a result of the killings in Greensboro. The announcement last week did not mention the Communist Workers Party. The groups organizing the meeting are the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Division of Church and Society of the National Council of Churches, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, and the Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization.
- The Rev. Jesse Jackson, the leader of a Chicago-based group called People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), issued a statement condemning the violence, without mentioning the Communist Workers Party. The president of the National Urban League, Vernon Jordan Jr., took a similar approach in speeches in New York and Detroit.
- The North Carolina NAACP, meeting in Greensboro the day that the Communist Workers Party had a *funeral there for the slain protesters*, held a brief memorial service for the dead but did not join the funeral procession.

The funeral service, said Nell Irvin Painter, a history professor at the University of North Carolina, was aimed at appealing to blacks, with a gospel chorus singing freedom songs.

Mr. Painter, co-author of the recently published book, "The Narrative of Hosea Hudson: His Life as a Negro Communist in the South," noted that the ceremony had been attended by a "surprisingly large number of blacks" and had used slogans and expressions of the civil rights movement, black churches and the Black Panther Party.

"This group will probably start to compete for black loyalties with the NAACP, the churches, etc., even though whites are involved," Mr. Painter said, "because blacks will now say the whites were willing to lay down their lives." Four of the five Greensboro victims were white.

Most black civil rights activists declined to predict the Communists' prospects for success among blacks, but said that the killings had greatly increased the leftists' potential for recruiting blacks.

They noted, however, that Communist attempts at organizing blacks had failed before, in great part because the Communists present discrimination against blacks as rooted in class conflict, not racial prejudice.

U.S. Marine Killed In Training Exercise

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (UPI) — An M-60 tank overturned on an embankment during a training exercise at the base of Mount Fuji, killing one Marine and injuring a second, U.S. officials said.

The officials did not identify the Marines involved in the accident Friday, which occurred at the same training camp where a fire during a typhoon last month killed 10 Marines and injured more than 60 others.

BBC Clears Crew In IRA Incident

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Reuters) — BBC Television executives have cleared a film crew of stage-managing an Irish Republican Army guerrilla occupation of a Northern Ireland village.

The incident, which occurred last month, provoked a storm in Parliament and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the BBC should put its house in order.

A statement by the BBC governors Friday said the incident had been "grossly exaggerated and misrepresented." It said the "Panorama" documentary crew had been invited to film at the village of Carrickmore by an anonymous telephone caller. The film, which was confiscated by police, showed the guerrillas brandishing machine guns and setting up road blocks.

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Straw Vote at Republican Meeting

Reagan Defeats Connally in Florida Poll

By David S. Broder

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 18 (WP) — Ronald Reagan won a presidential straw vote at the Florida Republican convention here yesterday, beating his most active rival in the state, John Connally, by a 4-to-3 ratio.

Mr. Reagan, a former governor of California, defeated Mr. Connally, a former Treasury secretary and Texas governor, 483 to 354. George Bush, a former diplomat and CIA director, was close behind in third place and Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill., was fourth.

The result came close to matching the pre-convention predictions of the Reagan camp and disappointed Mr. Connally and his backers. It also gave Mr. Bush another victory over Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., who canceled a scheduled appearance here at the last minute and finished a distant fifth.

The straw vote has no effect on the selection of national convention delegates in that primary, but it was viewed as an important psychological test by the Connally and Reagan camps.

The tally of first-choice preferences among the 1,326 voting delegates was: Mr. Reagan, 483, 36.4 percent; Mr. Connally, 354, 26.7 percent; Mr. Bush, 280, 21.1 percent; and Rep. Crane, 183, 13.8 percent. Twenty-six votes were scattered among the five other candidates.

In the separate voting for the delegates' second choice for president, Rep. Crane led with 461 votes, followed by Mr. Bush, Mr. Connally and Mr. Reagan.

Connally Effort

Eddie Mahe, Mr. Connally's campaign manager, said, "The Reagan vote held solid. We were never able to touch it."

Mr. Connally had invested heavily in time and money in hopes of derailing Mr. Reagan in this preliminary test in a state whose primary next March 11 is the focus of Mr. Connally's Southern strategy.

Both worked hard to turn out supporters at the county caucuses, in which 80 percent of yesterday's delegates had been chosen by lottery. The other 20 percent comprised party officials and their designees, many of them longtime Reagan supporters.

Early this fall, Mr. Reagan and his backers had claimed a 2-to-1 lead over Mr. Connally, but more recently they had been predicting that Mr. Reagan would win by a margin of 8 to 10 points, which he did.

As recently as Friday, Mr. Mahe was predicting the margin would be three to five percentage points and that Mr. Connally would come within 50 votes of Mr. Reagan's total.

But the reception to the candidate speeches during the afternoon foreshadowed the size of the Reagan win. He and almost all the others vied in criticizing what they saw as the Carter administration's weakness in foreign policy.

Bush Buoyed

As much as the result disappointed Mr. Connally's hopes, it bolstered the backers of the third-place finisher, Mr. Bush. Mr. Bush has concentrated on preparing for the early 1980 contests in New England and Iowa and had been expected to trail all three conservatives — Mr. Reagan, *Mr. Connally, and Rep.* Crane — in Florida.

Instead, he ran within 74 votes of Mr. Connally as the first choice and beat Mr. Connally by 182 votes on *the second-choice ballots.* Dean Burch, the former Republican national chairman who introduced Mr. Bush here, said his camp was "tickled to death" by the results. "It *clearly puts him in the top three,*" Mr. Burch said.

The three senators who are also in the race showed little strength. Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., and Sen. Baker had nine first-place votes apiece, and Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., had six.

Mr. Bush had won the first two state convention straw votes of the fall, winning Iowa over Mr. Connally, Sen. Dole, Mr. Reagan, Sen. Baker and Rep. Crane, in that order, and then upsetting Sen. Baker in Maine, with Mr. Connally, Mr. Reagan and Rep. Crane trailing.

Reagan Hailed

Although Mr. Reagan had drawn criticism from some Florida Republicans for doing all that he could in advance to diminish the importance of the straw vote, his arrival at the convention hall set off a huge demonstration.

The emotional peak came when Mr. Reagan promised he would make the United States so respected in the world "that never again will a dictator dare to invade our embassy and hold our people captive," a reference to the events in Iran.

Mr. Connally, who followed Mr. Reagan to the platform, hit the same note in almost the same words — and with equal effect. "Never again," he shouted, "do we want to see America and American citizens humiliated, blindfolded, handcuffed and held captive, nor do we want to see the Stars and Stripes burned by a foreign mob."

Carter Wins Straw Vote

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Nov. 18 (AP) — President Carter scored an expected, lopsided victory today over Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., in a presidential straw ballot at the Florida Democratic convention.

Mr. Carter received 1,114 votes to Sen. Kennedy's 351. Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California was not on the ballot. Mr. Carter's campaign leaders had assured the victory Oct. 13 when they collected more delegates than Sen. Kennedy in widely publicized county caucuses.

The result is not binding on Florida's 100 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, who will be chosen in a primary election March 11.

Congress Reaches Accord On Funding of Abortions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT) — With the House poised to begin a 10-day recess, Congress has hastily passed an emergency money bill after agreeing to a compromise on the use of federal funds for abortions.

The compromise, broader than what the House wanted but narrower than what the Senate wanted, would permit federally financed abortions when a mother's life is endangered and in cases of rape and incest.

Approval came first in the House, by a standing vote of 155-to-63. Again and again, opponents of abortion sought a roll-call vote but failed. Later Friday, the Senate interrupted a debate on windfall oil profits to approve the money bill and the abortion compromise by a vote of 57-to-23.

The disagreement over abortion policy had threatened for days to stall federal financing of several major programs of military construction and foreign assistance, as well as funds for the Departments of Transportation, Interior, Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare.

Last month Congress passed a similar emergency funding bill for departments and programs whose appropriations bills have not cleared the House and Senate, but *the emergency period will expire* on Tuesday. Had the Senate and the House not passed the emergency money bill before the weekend, there could have been a slowdown *in the activities of the departments* and programs. House members are to be away all this week.

House and Senate negotiators gathered at a conference table Friday morning to thrash out the abortion issue. At first the House conferees stood firm for their chamber's position — to permit abortion only when a mother's life is endangered. The Senate conferees started equally firm for their stand — to include cases in which two physicians certify that a mother's physical health would be impaired if the pregnancy were not terminated.

A bare majority of the 435-member House was on hand in the afternoon to debate and vote on the compromise. Many members had already left for the Thanksgiving holiday. Those present shouted "vote, vote," as the brief debate began. The Senate debate was also brief.

U.S. Probe Finds No Evidence Of Bribes by Shah's Government

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT) — A seven-month investigation by a House committee has concluded that charges of widespread payments to members of Congress by the former Iranian government cannot be substantiated.

The report, by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, also found no evidence that congressmen participated in illicit activities involving drugs or sex at Iranian Embassy parties.

Both these charges were made publicly early last year by supporters of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini after they had taken control of the Iranian Embassy in Washington. Shahriah Rouhani, then a spokesman for the embassy, and former U.S. Sen. James Abourezk, acting as attorney for the new government, both said evidence of these payments and activities had been discovered in embassy files.

"On the basis of its investigation, the staff has no reason to believe that Rouhani ever discovered such evidence or that he had any grounds for his charges of bribery and payoffs, which he and other current Iranian officials now admit were made without evidentiary support," the report said.

The investigation found that, with the exception of a half-dozen cases of congressmen receiving gifts of flowers, champagne, and in one case caviar, there was no evidence of a member receiving gifts of substantial value, such as jewelry or Persian rugs.

The Justice Department, which has been conducting its own investigation, has also failed to find any evidence of misconduct by members of the House, the report said.

Peking Police Arrest 2 Men at Democracy Wall

PEKING, Nov. 18 (UPI) — Police arrested at least two men at Democracy Wall today, as the official press demanded tough punishment for "counter-revolutionaries" whose action allegedly could plunge China into another round of turmoil like the Cultural Revolution.

The first arrest occurred when five uniformed policemen cut through a crowd that had gathered *at the wall to watch three men try to* seize a hand-printed magazine from a youth, who clutched it and ducked left and right to shake off the men. The policemen wrestled *the youth to the ground. As they* dragged him away, he tossed the magazine to bystanders.

A jostling and jeering crowd of about 50 people gathered four to five deep around a police vehicle, stopping it briefly from pulling away from the wall with at least two arrested men. A foreign bystander said he saw a third person arrested.

Police officers escorting the jeep yelled at the crowd to make way. The vehicle moved on after a tense minute during which a few in the excited crowd banged on the vehicle's roof. Hundreds watched the incident from a distance.

It was the second Sunday in a row that arrests have been made at Democracy Wall — the only place in the capital where the public is allowed to express opinions on wall posters.

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As U.S. Commerce Secretary

Jewish Leader Named to Succeed Kreps

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — Philip Klutznick, a Chicago real estate developer and prominent American Jewish leader, has been nominated by President Carter to become secretary of commerce succeeding Juanita Kreps, who resigned for personal reasons on Nov. 1.

The White House also announced Friday that Undersecretary of Commerce Luther Hodges Jr. will be named deputy secretary of the new Department of Commerce and Trade when the reorganization currently before Congress goes into effect. Like Mr. Klutznick, Mr. Hodges will have to be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Klutznick, 72, has wide experience in business and finance, the Jewish community and Democratic fund raising. He said that he will take a leave of absence from his position as president of the World Jewish Congress, an umbrella organization of Jewish groups. He is a former president of B'nai B'rith, the Jewish service organization.

Conferred With Sadat

He also said the country should increase production to maintain its international stature. "The United States is no longer the sole production machine of the world," he said. "I think we should develop our competitive muscle rather than our clout." He strongly urged an expanded U.S. export program, increased domestic production and modernization of plants.

Mr. Klutznick defended President Carter against criticism in the Jewish community during the tense negotiations in 1978 that led to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. He is regarded as a moderate on Middle East issues and has been critical on occasion of the policies of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

In February last year, Mr. Klutznick and other moderate U.S. Jews caused a controversy by meeting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Washington after the organized leadership of the Jewish community had declined to do so.

Mr. Klutznick has been an active fund-raiser for the Democratic Party in Chicago and around the country. His selection will strengthen Mr. Carter's contacts in Chicago's Cook County, where he is expected to challenge the delegate slate of the Democratic organization. Mayor Jane Byrne has endorsed Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., for the presidential nomination next year.

Stressing Mr. Klutznick's broad economic background, White House officials pointed to his role as a vice chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, an organization of leaders of U.S. business and industry, in which he directed several studies on urban policy.

He gained international experience as a member, with the rank of ambassador, of U.S. delegations to the United Nations, and as an investment banker. He made millions as the founder and head of Urban Investment and Development Co. in Chicago, now a wholly owned subsidiary of Aetna Life and Casualty Co.

U.S. Senate Votes Budget; $29.8-Billion Deficit Seen

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP) — The Senate has approved a $547.6-billion federal budget for this fiscal year, after dropping an enforcement provision that would have kept committees from surpassing that total.

Since the House had refused to accept that "reconciliation provision," the Senate leaders dropped their insistence on it.

The Senate's 57-to-20 vote on Friday left unanswered what Congress will do if, as expected, it starts to exceed the spending ceiling.

One alternative would be to raise the ceiling. But Senate budget leaders warned that they would resist such a measure, and they put nonbinding language in the budget resolution to that effect.

If Congress fails to raise the ceiling, then the first spending bill to exceed it will be subject to a point of order on grounds that it violates the budget rules.

But there may also be parliamentary means of dodging this point-of-order provision, so that Congress could end up surpassing its budget next year without confessing that it had done so. Budget leaders would fight such a maneuver, however.

The reconciliation provision would have avoided these future problems by instructing various committees to cut back spending bills already passed or in contemplation. House Republicans favored this, but House Democrats opposed it.

Under the budget resolution, which must go back to the House for one last vote, the projected deficit for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1 is $29.8 billion. Both houses, eager to prove themselves conscientious on the spending issue, had struggled to keep the deficit below $30 billion.

The Senate did this by cutting domestic programs in favor of defense programs, which it raised. The House did the opposite. In the end, both houses got their way; both defense and domestic spending went up. The budget committees held down the deficit mainly by raising their revenue estimates on grounds that inflation would increase taxes.

Senate budget leaders warned that without the orderly reconciliation procedure some high-priority spending could end up being crowded out of the budget under a point of order. Without reconciliation the crowding-out will be random, affecting whichever spending bills come to the floor last.

Italy Leftists Protest NATO Missile Plans

MILAN, Nov. 18 (AP) — About 2,500 leftists marched in central Milan Friday night to protest NATO plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles.

The orderly demonstration was organized jointly by the Youth Organization of the Italian Communist Party; two small leftist parties, the Proletarian Democracy Party and Proletarian Unity Party, and the youth organization of ACLI, a leftist Catholic workers association.



United Press International

Sam Church Jr., left, attends a meeting of the United Mine Workers' executive board on his first day as president of the union. At right is Harrison Combs, the union's general counsel.

News Analysis

Labor: Future Uncertain With Departure of Meany

By Harry Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — It was a time for reflection and sadness here Friday as unionists from across the nation heard the story of George Meany, a story that reflected the power and the weaknesses of both "Mr. Labor" and the unions he has led since 1955.

Mr. Meany, who will end his 24-year reign as president of the 13.6-million-member AFL-CIO tomorrow, sat quietly in a wheelchair throughout the lengthy tribute paid to him, his mind quick, still incisive, but his body weak, his face thin and pale.

The praise for the 85-year-old labor leader was unreserved, coming from President Carter, House Majority Leader Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., and many others in and out of the labor movement.

But labor's critics say that, despite Mr. Meany's best efforts, organized labor in the United States has declined badly since he took office in 1955 as the first president of the AFL-CIO.

That decline, critics contend, is most dramatically revealed in just one statistic: When Mr. Meany took over the then newly formed labor federation, slightly more than 35 percent of all U.S. workers were union members. Today, only 22 percent are members of unions.

For enemies of organized labor, the figure is good news, a happy signpost for groups such as the National Association of Manufacturers' Committee For a Union-Free Environment.

For the friends of unions, it is a depressing figure, a sign of weakness, but one that has been put into perspective by Mr. Meany and his successor, Lane Kirkland, who is scheduled to be elected AFL-CIO president at the convention here tomorrow.

Mr. Meany, Mr. Kirkland and other defenders of the "House of Labor" agree that unions are, indeed, under harsh attack these days and that the labor movement faces a difficult future. But they insist that, as Mr. Meany put it, "the labor movement is vital, dynamic, growing . . . and ready to do battle with any foe who would destroy it."

It is true, they say, that union membership as a percentage of the work force is down, but this is not as devastating as it appears when viewed in the context of these developments:

- Many traditional centers of trade union strength, such as manufacturing and rail transportation, have remained stagnant in size or have shrunk since Mr. Meany took office. Fewer than 500,000 railroad workers today haul more goods than the 1.4 million did in 1955. That substantial gain in productivity cut deeply into the ranks of union membership. The steel industry, also highly unionized, has dropped from more than 1 million workers when Mr. Meany began his term to about 433,000 now, and their production is substantially greater today than in 1955.
- The part-time work force of the United States has tripled since 1955, while the number of full-time workers — those most susceptible to union organizing — has only doubled.
- White-collar service workers, technicians and engineers, traditionally nonunion, have rapidly increased in number, far outstripping the other, more unionized sectors of the economy. Unions are, however, moving ahead rapidly in some white-collar fields, particularly in government, where today more than half of the 12-million workers are now in unions, and the most rapidly growing union in the country is still the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.
- Despite the decline in the ratio of union membership to the total number of workers, unions have experienced a real gain of more than 3 million members, and there are nearly 22 million of them in the United States, which can hardly be viewed as a negligible force, Mr. Meany and Mr. Kirkland argue.

Thus, while there seems to be no indication that unions today are fighting for survival, many of the leaders here agree that the labor movement faces hard times as it moves into the post-Meany era.

The difficulties will come from continued and intensified attacks by many employers and anti-union forces who believe that the statistics show labor is on the run.

Other problems will come from within the labor federation as leaders of individual affiliates speak out more frequently on their own, less inclined to accept Mr. Kirkland's viewpoint as they did Mr. Meany's.

Mr. Kirkland, a South Carolina-born intellectual, is regarded by many as more of a technocrat than a charismatic leader, and he will have to prove his ability to unite the forces of labor and hold them together as Mr. Meany has been able to do.

While there appears to be no danger of a breakup of the AFL-CIO, many union leaders expect a fragmentation of the federation.

Mr. Kirkland's own stature rose here Friday, with his tribute to the man he will succeed, a summary of Mr. Meany's years as a trade union leader.

Mr. Kirkland said the determination of Mr. Meany led to the merger of the old American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1955, and he said that "no single event in American labor history exceeds that in importance."

Few at the convention here doubted that Friday's ceremonies marked the real end of Mr. Meany's role as the patriarch of American labor.

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Accedes to Mounting Demands

Miller Resigns as Mine Workers Chief

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT) — Sam Church Jr., a former miner who has been the de facto leader of 250,000 unionized coal miners as vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, has become the union's president, replacing Arnold Miller in a transition negotiated at Mr. Miller's hospital bed.

Under an agreement that gives Mr. Miller for life the title of president emeritus and will continue his $42,000-a-year salary for at least the three remaining years of his five-year term, Mr. Miller finally acceded Thursday to mounting demands for his resignation.

The two-paragraph resignation letter was obtained Thursday in Charleston, W.Va., by Harry Huge, a Washington lawyer who has long been associated with the miners' union and is one of a diminishing number of people whom Mr. Miller trusts. The quid pro quo was executed here Friday by Mr. Church and the union's 21-member executive board.

Mr. Miller, 56, was hospitalized in Charleston last Monday after having a second heart attack in two years. Two weeks earlier, at a stormy meeting with the executive board in Marion, Ill., Mr. Miller was asked privately to retire.

Series of Illnesses

Mr. Miller has black lung disease from his years in the coal mines and a history of circulatory illnesses, including a series of strokes that affected his speech and his walk.

Because of his illnesses in recent years, he was absent for long periods from UMW headquarters here. This exasperated union officials and inspired recall petitions and anti-Miller demonstrations among the rank and file in the coal fields. Mr. Miller's critics called him paranoid.

At a news conference here Friday, Mr. Church read a statement of praise of Mr. Miller's years of "tireless reform," calling his achievements monumental. But the bad feeling between the two men was such that last Wednesday, when Mr. Church and Willard Esselstyn, the union's secretary-treasurer, flew to Charleston to see Mr. Miller, they were denied a hospital visit on what Mr. Church described Friday as medical grounds — Mr. Miller's frail condition.

Mr. Huge, however, was able to see him the next day.

Mr. Church became the UMW vice president in 1977, running on Mr. Miller's hand-picked slate in the union president's narrowly successful bid for a second term after Mr. Miller had a falling out with his first-term vice president, Mike Trbovich. A month ago, when Mr. Miller was still insisting that he would seek a third term in 1982, he strongly suggested that Mr. Church would not be on his ticket.

Under the UMW constitution, the union president has strong powers, and Mr. Church said Friday that he plans to use them. He also said that he would let the delegates to the UMW convention in Denver, three weeks hence, decide whether his former office will be filled by special election or left vacant.

The two-week convention will give Mr. Church — a tough-minded, 43-year-old mountain man from Appalachia, Va. — a platform from which to elaborate on the concerns that he enunciated briefly Friday: the 12,000 miners who have lost their jobs because of a slump in coal production, the union's failure to enlist members among the rapidly growing work force at giant strip mines in the Far West, and Mr. Church's hopes for an early start on negotiations with the coal operators on the contract that is due to be renewed in 1981.

Of DC-10 Fleets

2 U.S. Airlines Pay Fines For Faulty Maintenance

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT) — The Federal Aviation Administration said that American Airlines paid a record $500,000 fine for improper maintenance of DC-10 jumbo jets, including the plane that crashed in Chicago in May with a loss of 273 lives.

The agency also said that a fine of $100,000 was being paid by Continental Airlines for similar violations.

Both carriers denied that they were guilty of breaking any rules in maintaining their DC-10s. They said they were agreeing to the fines solely to avoid the expense and disruption of lengthy legal battles.

The charges were detailed in letters sent to the two carriers by the FAA's chief counsel, Clark Onstad.

Both American and Continental were said to have violated regulations by removing and reinstalling the underwing engines and engine mounts, or pylons, as a single unit. It was the loss of an engine-pylon mount as the plane was taking off that precipitated the disaster in Chicago last spring.

The agency letters recalled that an investigators' report last June said that the single-unit procedure and the type of maintenance equipment used by the two carriers "provided the potential for inflicting damage to the wing-pylon attachment and related structure."

The manufacturer of the plane, McDonnell Douglas Corp., has always recommended a maintenance procedure in which the engine would be removed first and then the pylon. The two-step procedure would be reversed for re-installation.

American was also cited for other transgressions in maintaining the engine-pylon assemblies. In one case, a plane was allegedly returned to service with a six-inch-long bolt missing from the forward of three mechanisms by which the pylon is attached beneath the wing.

The penalties imposed on the two carriers gave further impetus to a top priority policy of Langhorne Bond, head of the FAA, to crack down on those who break the agency's rules.

Steps to collect large fines for violations have already been taken against such carriers as Braniff International Airways, Pacific Southwest Airlines and Puerto Rico International Airlines.

The difference in the size of the two fines, announced Friday, was partially because American's alleged violations went beyond the matter of the one-step versus two-step procedure for removing engine-pylon assemblies. That American was involved in a pylon-associated crash, and Continental was not, would not be germane, officials said.

Air-safety specialists speculated that the aviation agency had been particularly upset by some of the disclosures about American's maintenance practices that turned up in the official hearing of the National Transportation Safety Board and in depositions to the FAA.

An agency report last summer on how American went about changing underwing engine-pylon assemblies said: "Most of the mechanics performing the job testified by deposition that they received no formal training and little on-the-job training on unit installation."

Other testimony told of repeated troubles with forklifts used in changing the assemblies. These machines were said to have frequently performed jerkily. Occasions were cited when the lifts had been left unattended and turned off with a partially removed pylon jammed into a wing fitting. The implication of investigators was that with pressure loss causing the lifting platform to slip downward, the pylon could receive critical damage.

American has said repeatedly that its pylon maintenance was proper. It has told the safety board that McDonnell Douglas' design of the pylon made the pylon-wing attachments "needlessly vulnerable to misalignment during manufacture and to damage during maintenance." The airline has said it has "committed itself to extensive structural and system changes" on its 33 DC-10s.

In a letter to the aviation agency, American said that it was paying the fine under protest.

The general view of industry experts was that, in American's case, the denial of any violations was both a statement of belief and a legal strategem to protect the airline in lawsuits that have been brought by survivors of those who died in the Chicago crash.

Japan, China Agree To Regular Meetings

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (AP) — China has reacted positively to a Japanese proposal that the two countries hold regular ministerial meetings over current issues of international and mutual concern, the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun reported today.

The newspaper said that the countries will announce such plans during the visit to Peking next month by the Japanese premier, Masayoshi Ohira.

Investigation Sought

A Year After Cult Deaths, U.S. Role Still Questioned

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18 (NYT) — A year after Jonestown was wiped out by a mass murder-suicide, feeling is still strong here that the events leading to the tragedy at the religious commune in Guyana have not been fully explored and that the role of the U.S. government in the incident remains untold.

Surviving members of the Peoples Temple cult doubt the veracity of the official recounting of those events and suspect that federal agents helped to bring on the ritual deaths in the jungle commune. Others here believe that federal agencies knew more about the cult and its commune than they have disclosed.

A year ago today, members of the cult opened fire on a visiting party led by Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif. He and four others were killed as they waited near two planes that were to have taken them to Georgetown, the capital of Guyana.

The Ryan party was in Guyana to check assertions that the cultists were prisoners, rather than free members of a church organization that had moved from San Francisco to the Guyanan jungle to further multiracial harmony. Some members of the cult confirmed those reports and sought to leave with the congressman's party.

Within hours the Rev. Jim Jones, the founder of the Peoples Temple, told his followers to drink a punch laced with cyanide: "Take the potion like they used to take in ancient Greece and step over quietly because we are not committing suicide — it's a revolutionary act."

A tape recording of his words was found in Jonestown, along with his body — he had been shot in the head — and those of more than 900 of his followers.

Sandy Bradshaw, a leading member of the group, was in San Francisco when the end came. She said recently that she believes that "it was not as it appeared" and that federal agents were harassing the cult members.

Miss Bradshaw said that, with Ryan dead, the congregation's leaders would have been taken into custody if they had lived. "I am still a socialist," she added, "and I still believe in what was being done there."

Would she have sipped the poison? "The only possible decision that showed concern was the one they took," she said, "and if I'd been there I'd have died with the others."

Meanwhile, two Californians have urged that the House of Representatives explore, in public hearings, all unanswered questions about Ryan's trip to Jonestown. They are Rep. William Royer, R-Calif., who won the special election to fill Ryan's seat, and Joe Holsinger, a Democrat, who lost the election. Mr. Holsinger was Ryan's administrative assistant.

Probe Sought

Three weeks ago Mr. Royer asked for a further investigation. He said that, except in the case of Larry Layton, a Peoples Temple member held by the Guyanan authorities on a charge of conspiracy that is still unresolved, no other charges have been made in connection with Ryan's death.

Mr. Holsinger has compiled research that he says shows that Ryan would not have needed to go to Guyana if the CIA and the State Department had told him what they knew.

"There is reason to believe that our government had an intelligence presence in Guyana prior to Leo Ryan's trip there," Mr. Holsinger said last week.

Mr. Holsinger said that he was told by a White House aide on the night of the shootings at the Port Kaituma airstrip that five persons had been killed, including Ryan. Mr. Holsinger quoted that aide, whom he did not identify, as saying: "Joe, our information is correct. We have a CIA report from the scene."

Maputo Bomb Kills 2 Children in Park

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Nov. 18 (UPI) — A bomb exploded in a central Maputo playground yesterday killing two children and seriously injuring three others, police said.

They said the bomb, left in a cardboard box, went off when a child picked up the box. In a radio broadcast, the government warned parents to tell children to report suspicious packages to police. Officials named the clandestine Mozambique Resistance Movement as the presumed planter of the bomb.

Judge Sets Trial For DC-10 Maker In Payments Case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — The McDonnell Douglas Corp., represented by former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford, has pleaded not guilty to federal criminal charges of concealing more than $5 million in payments to foreign airline agents and government officials to help the sale of the company's passenger aircraft, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Three McDonnell executives also pleaded not guilty to separate charges arising out of one sales agreement: the purchase of DC-10s manufactured in Long Beach, Calif., to the government-owned Pakistani airline. After the arraignment in U.S. District Court, Mr. Clifford said that efforts to negotiate a plea-bargaining agreement with the Department of Justice had failed so far because, "We thought there was no case and they thought there was a case."

The three executives arraigned Thursday were John Brizendine, the president of the Douglas Aircraft division in Long Beach; James McDonnell 3d, a vice president at McDonnell Douglas headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., and Charles Forsyth, the executive vice president of Douglas Aircraft. Sherman Pruitt Jr., a Douglas sales manager, was scheduled to be arraigned tomorrow.

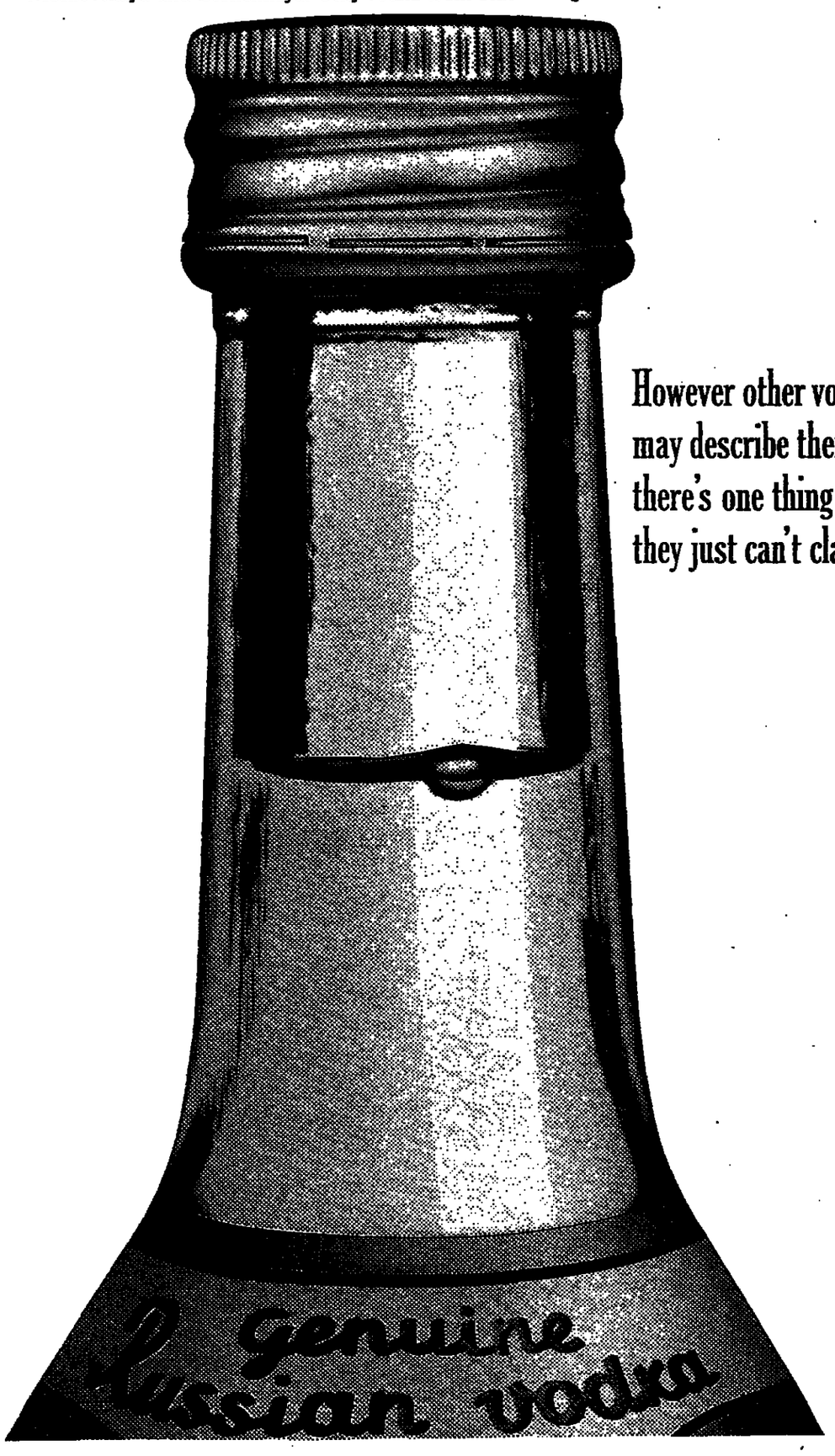
Judge Joyce Green set the trial for June 16 and released the defendants without bail.

Mr. Clifford said that further attempts to negotiate a settlement with the Department of Justice would be made.

New Guinea Landslide

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea, Nov. 18 (Reuters) — Thirteen persons are feared dead in a landslide that swept through a village in the Papua New Guinea highlands yesterday, government officials reported today.

Moskovskaya and Stolichnaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.



However other vodkas may describe themselves, there's one thing they just can't claim.

In Visit to Turkey

Pope to Seek Closer Ties With Orthodox Churches

From Agency Dispatches

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 18 — Pope John Paul II said today that he will go to Turkey later this month to seek further progress toward reuniting Roman Catholics and the Orthodox churches of the East. He said he was invited both by the Turkish government and the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople, Dimitrios I.

The pope made the announcement to a crowd in St. Peter's Square before his traditional Sunday blessing, saying that he will visit Ankara, Istanbul and the ruins of ancient Ephesus. The Vatican gave the dates of the Turkish visit as Nov. 28 to 30.

In Istanbul, the Orthodox Patriarchate expressed "deep joy" over the papal visit, which it said comes in "the framework of the cordial brotherly relations" between the Roman Catholic and the Orthodox churches. Between them, Rome and Eastern Orthodoxy count an estimated 1 billion believers.

The pope said the aim of the visit would be to draw closer to the Orthodox churches which separated 900 years ago. "This visit is important," he said. "It demonstrates concretely the decision of the pope to promote the endeavor for unity among all Christians."

Christian unity is today "more important than ever," he said. "Great progress has been made, but we cannot be satisfied with that . . . We are on the eve of beginning a theological dialogue with the venerable Orthodox churches to overcome the differences that still exist." With his visit, he said, he wishes to demonstrate the importance that Rome attributes to this dialogue.

Ephesus, the ancient Greek city south of present-day Izmir in western Asia Minor, was the site of the Second Ecumenical Council, which proclaimed in 431 that the Virgin Mary must be called the mother of God. The decision created a schism with Nestorianism, named for Bishop Nestorius of Constantinople, which maintained that Jesus was born a man.

Doctrinal and jurisdictional quarrels culminated in the Great Schism of the eleventh century between Rome and Byzantium, commonly dated from 1054. In recent times, the Catholic doctrine of papal primacy has been a stumbling block to unity, but Pope Paul VI and Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras I nullified the old mutual anathemas.

Pope John Paul said that Pope Paul paved the way for termination of the East-West schism when he met Athenagoras in Jerusalem in 1964. It was the first meeting between a pope and a patriarch of Constantinople in more than 500 years. That trip was also the first by a pope outside Italy since 1809.



AP

Pope John Paul II

This will be Pope John Paul's fourth trip outside Italy since he became pope on Oct. 16 last year. He has traveled to the Dominican Republic and Mexico, to Poland, and recently to Ireland and the United States.

Although Turkey is a secular republic and its population is almost entirely Moslem, it has an ambassador at the Vatican, and relations have improved steadily in recent years. Pope Paul VI visited Istanbul and Ephesus in 1967. Patriarch Athenagoras, before he died in 1972, visited the Vatican in 1970.

Divergent Demands Slow Work Of World Communications Body

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP) — Difficulties in accommodating the demands of all 150 countries using the world's airwaves have forced the World Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva into a grueling seven-days-a-week meeting schedule.

In telephone interviews from Geneva, sources in the U.S. delegation to the critical, 10-week conference say that fewer than one-fourth of the more than 1,000 pages in the final document had been completed by technical committees by the end of the eighth week. The conference essentially regulates global communications.

The sources said that the the major political confrontation issues between developed and lesser developed countries that have hung over the conference since it opened in September will not come to a head until the end of the session this month.

Many lesser developed countries are seeking to reserve much of the radio spectrum for their use when they are ready, while the developed countries are attempting to maximize use of the bands on a first-come, first-served basis, while promising to accommodate newcomers as they come along.

However, it appears several potentially explosive confrontations over the use of high frequency bands have been postponed until a special conference at a later date.

There are several issues extremely important to U.S. military and business interests that have not been resolved, including an attempt by several countries in the Western Hemisphere to delay a decision on the allocation of satellite "slots" for the region.

Arab Ministers Remain Divided

TUNIS, Nov. 18 (AP) — Arab foreign ministers ended a three-day meeting yesterday without reaching accord on how to ease tension in southern Lebanon or increase pressure on Israel, Egypt and the United States.

Arab League sources said that the ministers agreed on the need to intensify the Arab struggle against Israel and the boycott of Egypt, but failed to resolve their most crucial differences.

The ministers met to prepare for an Arab League summit meeting due to open here Tuesday without Egypt, which was expelled from the league after it negotiated the Camp David peace treaty with Israel and the United States last year.

Libya, Malta Plan Joint Investment

VALLETTA, Malta, Nov. 18 (AP) — Libya will invest $50 million in development projects in Malta within the next four years, according to an announcement today after two days of talks between Maltese and Libyan officials.

The announcement said the sum will be spent in joint industrial projects. It said that Libya had donated $500,000 to the Maltese government as a gesture of friendship. It was also announced that the Libyan radio station "Voice of Friendship of Solidarity," which transmits from Malta, had resumed transmission after some months off the air.

Arafat Arrives in Iraq

BAGHDAD, Nov. 18 (UPI) — Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat arrived here today for policy coordination talks with President Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi news agency said.

The Population Bomb: It's Still Ticking

(Continued from Page 1)

sized the need for cooperation between governments.

Mr. de Jouvenel sees two scenarios for the next 20 years: "A society that has fallen completely asleep or one in which man takes more control of his own destiny. There is an equal chance that we will go either way, but I believe more in the second. The first choice means Big Brother [a seemingly benevolent but actually ruthless and all-powerful government], and I do not think he will come. But this requires vigilance. There is no government that will stop itself from becoming Big Brother. It is up to you."

One of the most significant changes in the coming years will be the increased number of working women as birthrates decline in developed countries. In the United States, it is estimated that 70 percent of the female population will be employed.

U.S. demographer Lincoln Day suggests that the shorter period of childbearing that has been predicted "could be expected to lead to more marital disruption — more disruption but not necessarily more discord."

Mr. Day, who is studying future lifestyles for the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, added that a stationary, hence older, population would be less subject to fads — be they in grooming, the arts, recreation or politics.

Crime Rates

Several experts foresee a decline in crime rates with an aging population, while the change from an economy based on producing goods to one based on service industries is expected to lead to more flexible work hours, to second and third careers, and to a better-educated work force.

Office and home life will be transformed by microprocessors in what has been likened to a second Industrial Revolution. A West German electronics company predicts that 40 percent of the office work now done by hand will be done by machines in 1990.

The social implications of a life of "silicon chips with everything" may be as wrenching as those of the Industrial Revolution, said Kathleen Newland in a paper for the Worldwatch Institute in Washington, but society will have much less time to adjust to them. While it took nearly two centuries to get from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution to the latest automobile assembly lines, the microprocessor revolution may be completed within a decade.

Mr. Day points out that, if change is inevitable, its consequences are not. "There is no one-to-one causal association between social patterns and a zero rate of population growth. The range of consequences could be very wide indeed. Life could be meager or bountiful, violent or peaceful, miserable or happy," he said.

For all the tendencies to extrapolate from statistics and to quantify the unquantifiable, the surfeit of predictions only suggests how unreliable they must be. Nathan Keyfitz of Harvard said, "Action based on population information always concerns the future and only the future. Yet statistical counts can only refer to the past. There are no expectations to either of these statements."

In a paper for the Population and Development Review, Thomas Espenshade emphasized that the health of a nation did not depend on population growth or decline. "The health of a nation depends far more in the wisdom of its economic policies than on its underlying demographic structure," he said. Support is given by the OECD figures on West German economic growth. Despite a negative birthrate, West Germany still is expected to lead the industrial nations with a 4.1-percent rate of growth in the productivity of each worker in the years 1975 to 2000.

The potential crisis in world population would seem to lie less in the figures than in the response to change at the national and international level. Forty years ago, studying the rapid decline of Sweden's birthrate, sociologist Alva Myrdal developed two propositions: that population policy could be nothing less than a general social policy and that "constructive social engineering" required a knowledge of values as well as of facts.

Mrs. Myrdal's conclusions remain sound. The problem is that formulating a useful policy on population change is increasingly hard. A Worldwatch Institute paper said, "Because the implications of population growth embrace so many disciplines, they have the primary focus of almost none."

Still, as the figures show, the population crisis is here now. The future is not off in the distance. It is happening before our eyes. "Gatsby believed in the green light, the orgiastic future that year by year receded before us," F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote. The future is orgiastic no longer, not does it recede. Nor is it certain that the light before us is green.

Next: The proportion of elderly people in the world's population is increasing at an alarming rate.

Israel Postpones Forcible Moving Of Settlement

JERUSALEM, Nov. 18 (UPI) — The government decided today to put off forcibly moving the illegal West Bank settlement of Elon Moreh for four to six weeks in a bid to avoid a confrontation between the army and the Jewish settlers, who have vowed to stay put.

Cabinet Secretary Arieh Naor said after the weekly Cabinet session that the government considers itself bound to the ruling of the Supreme Court of Justice, which, on Oct. 22, ordered the settlers off the site in 30 days. The court ruled that the outpost was established illegally on private Arab land.

But, Mr. Naor said, the government decided to evacuate by the deadline this week only 30 of the 175 acres the settlement rests on. The 30 acres in question belong to private owners who brought the Supreme Court suit.

"The remaining plot, the evacuation of which the court did not specify a date for, will be evacuated in the course of four weeks and no later than six weeks," Mr. Naor said.

Elon Moreh settlers say none of their temporary trailer homes or other structures is on the 30 acres to be evacuated this week.

Afghans Seize Opium

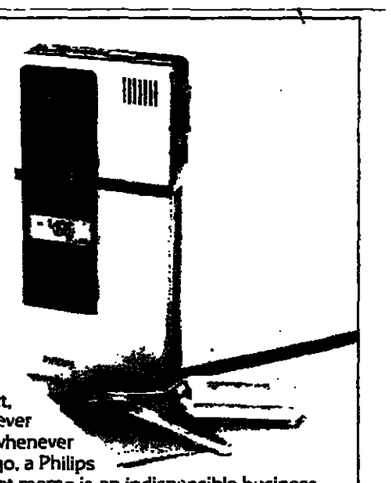
NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (AP) — Afghan soldiers have captured 462 kilograms of opium after a shootout with smugglers on the highway between Kabul and the Pakistan border, a report received yesterday from Kabul said. One smuggler escaped and one was arrested near Mahipar on Thursday, the report said.



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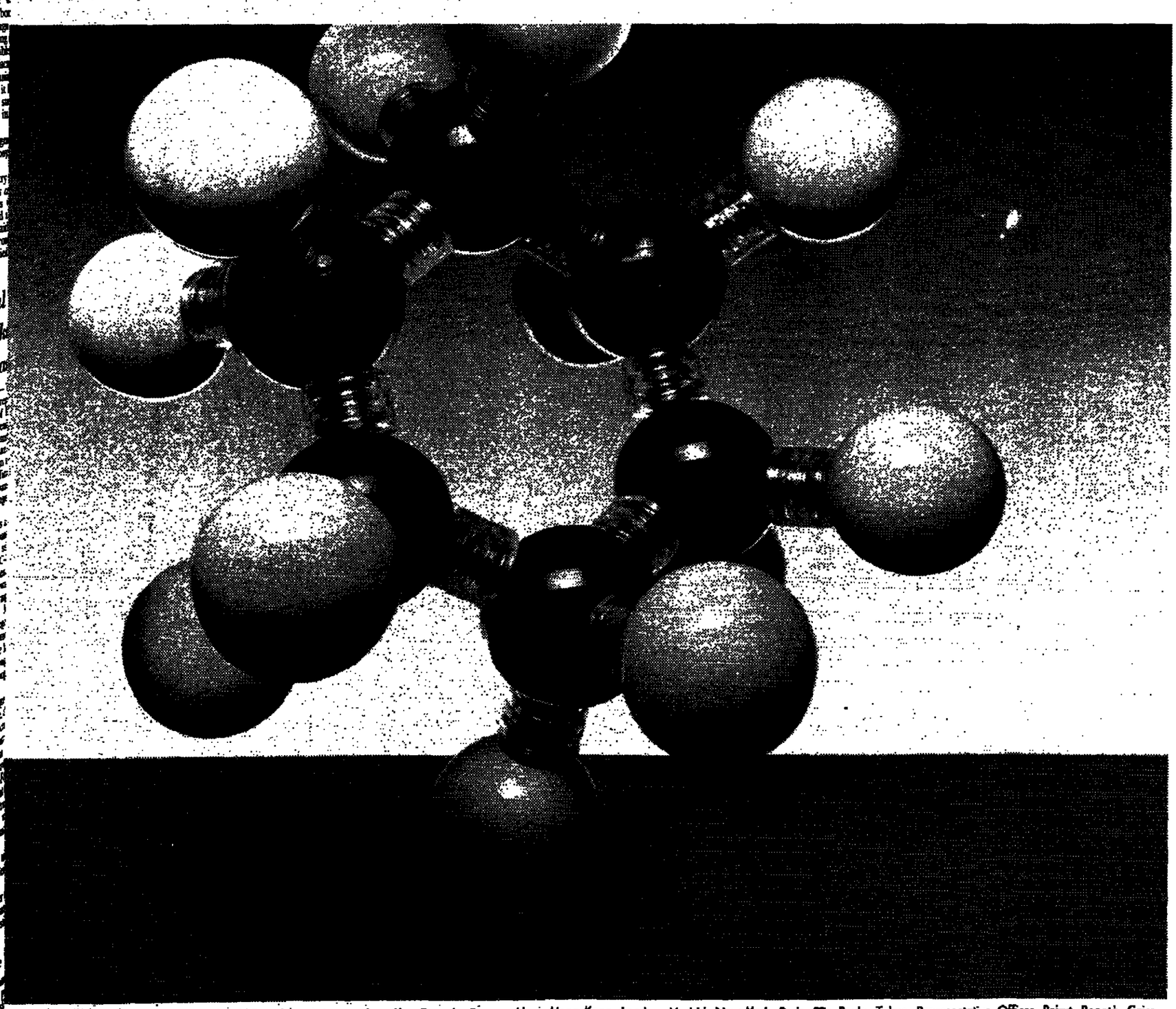
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Mostly Political Prisoners

Kabul Said to List 12,000 Jail Deaths

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (AP) — Afghanistan's Interior Ministry has published a list naming 12,000 persons, mainly political prisoners, who have died in detention at Kabul jails during the regime's 18 months in power, according to a report received here yesterday.

The Afghan capital went into mourning immediately. Many residents lost at least one relative, the report said. The dead did not include casualties from the continuing guerrilla war.

The report said that hundreds of women and children, wailing and denouncing President Hafizullah Amin as a murderer after reading the list posted at the ministry, were roughly handled by Kabul police who struck some with rifle butts.

"Almost all of the dead were educated people including professors, teachers, students, civil servants, mullahs [Moslem priests], merchants and shopkeepers," the report said. The London-based human rights group, Amnesty International, said in September that many political detainees were summarily executed.

Numerous Inquiries

The posting of the list followed numerous inquiries by residents about the whereabouts of relatives arrested after the nightly curfew by secret police. The report quoted officials as saying that similar lists were being prepared for other cities.

"Where are human rights?" people have shouted in the streets of Kabul in the last few days, according to the report. "What is the meaning of the government's slogans of security, justice and legality?"

The list containing the names of the 12,000 dead, further identified by their fathers' names, was affixed to a wall near the entrance of the Interior Ministry building, the report added.

It appears that few Afghans believe an official announcement that 15,000 political prisoners were released after Mr. Amin ousted the late President Nur Mohammed Taraki in September, the report said, adding that apparently about 4,000 criminals were granted amnesty.

Purged Officials

Remaining in detention are former Defense Minister Maj. Gen. Abdul Kadir, former Planning Minister Sultan Ali Khistmand and former Public Works Minister Maj. Mohammed Rafi, all purged last year, the report said.

Despite the regime's promise to end arbitrary arrests, the inmate population at Kabul's main prison was rising again, it said. A committee appointed with much publicity to review cases has been inactive since the beginning of the month, the report added.

Meanwhile, rebels fighting to overthrow the Soviet-backed regime have captured Faizabad, the capital of the northeastern province of Badakhshan, according to a report received Friday from Kabul. The province's governor, Mohammed Saghari, reportedly was killed in the fighting.

The insurgent offensive, launched on Nov. 9, put practically all of the province in the hands of anti-government forces, sources said. Badakhshan has borders with the Soviet Union, China and Pakistan.

Setback in East

The victory followed a major setback to the rebels in the east that sent tens of thousands of refugees into Pakistan. There are now about 255,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Gunfire has been heard in recent days at the Kabul base of the Afghan Army's 8th Division where some officers have refused to go to Badakhshan, a source said. A number of wounded officers were taken from the base on the capital's outskirts to the overcrowded military hospital in the city, he said.

Last Thursday, Soviet-supplied MiG fighters flew over the base but did not fire, the source said.

He said that fighting had begun between pro-Amin officers and those refusing to go to Badakhshan after the division was ordered to join the 20th Division, now in Baghlan province, for a new offensive after the capture of Faizabad.

S. Korean Parties Agree To Cooperate on Reforms

By James P. Sterba

SEOUL, Nov. 18 (NYT) — The long-estranged political parties of South Korea have agreed to cooperate in revising the constitution and restoring democratic rule. A bipartisan National Assembly committee is to start work on the reforms later this month.

The agreement was disclosed after Kim Jong Pil, the new president of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, paid a conciliatory courtesy call yesterday on Kim Young Sam, head of the opposition New Democratic Party, at the NDP's headquarters.

It was the first time leaders of the two parties had met in two and a half years, and it is the first concrete gesture of political harmony since the assassination on Oct. 26 of President Park Chung Hee. While the two leaders have differed publicly on the timing of the restoration of democracy, both have publicly favored an end to the authoritarian system under which Park perpetuated his rule for 18 years.

Kim Young Sam, 51, had said he favored constitutional revisions within three months and elections by April. Former Premier Kim Jong Pil, 53, who engineered the 1961 coup in which Park came to power, has said a year might be required to amend the constitution.

The meeting between the two party leaders was private. Spokesman said afterward that the two men agreed to work together to establish a structure for the peaceful transfer of power. They "decided to operate the special National Assembly committee after the closure of the current plenary session of the assembly to give birth to a constitution that can survive for several decades," the spokesmen said in a joint statement.

Meanwhile, Acting President Choi Kyu Hah is expected to be elected caretaker president early next month by the 2,561 delegates of the National Conference for Unification, a rubber-stamp electoral college set up by Park to approve his prolonged reign. The interim president is to oversee revision of the constitution and the holding of a presidential election.

Kim Jong Pil is believed to be positioning himself to run in that election. The constitution should be revised, he has said, "based on the will of the people."

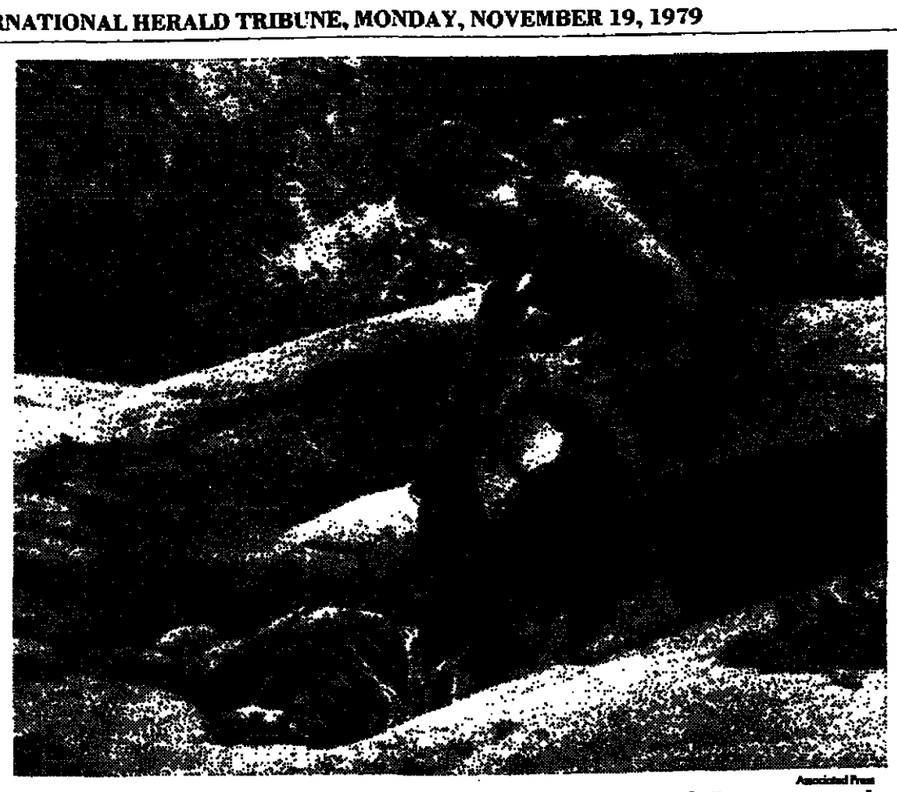
Greek Premier in Iraq

BAGHDAD, Nov. 18 (UPI) — Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis arrived here today for a three-day visit and talks with government leaders, the Iraqi news agency said.

Volcano Rocks Hit Japanese Airliners

KAGOSHIMA, Japan, Nov. 18 (Reuters) — Red-hot rocks hit and cracked the cockpit windshields of two TriStar jets, carrying a total of 330 persons, over the Sakurajima volcano near here, but both landed safely, airline officials said today.

The 3,663-foot-high volcano is six miles east of this southern Japanese city. Officials of Al Nippon Airways, a domestic airline company which owns the planes, said one of the TriStars returned to Kagoshima and the other flew back to Osaka, western Japan.



Associated Press

A Rhodesian Army corporal examines the body of a guerrilla killed in a helicopter commando raid by government forces. The fighting occurred near Masoto Reserve in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Rebel Tanks Reported Seized

Rhodesia Said to Hit 3 Zambian Bridges

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 18 (AP) — Rhodesian government troops blew up three bridges early today deep inside Zambia, a Zambian defense spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the Rhodesians blew up a railway and road bridge at Kaleya in southern Zambia and two bridges near Rufunsa, east of Lusaka, the capital. He did not say whether there were any casualties.

It was the second report that Rhodesian troops had destroyed bridges in Zambia since the negotiations on ending the guerrilla war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia began in London on Sept. 10. Zambia is the base of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, the wing of the Rhodesian guerrillas led by Joshua Nkomo.

According to Zambian authorities, Rhodesian troops blew up three bridges Oct. 12 in northern Zambia, breaking Zambia's vital rail link with Tanzania. The Rhodesian military command in Salisbury denied that the strikes occurred.

Meanwhile, several sources in Inkomo, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, said yesterday that the Rhodesian Army is using Soviet-built tanks that it seized during recent raids into Mozambique.

The tanks would be the first that the Rhodesian government forces have had in the seven-year war. The guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union are known to have tanks on loan from Mozambique.

The military command in Inkomo refused to comment on reports that the tanks, reported to be either World War II vintage T-34s or the more sophisticated T-54s, were captured and driven back here after raids in September.

But witnesses, including an army major, said that two tanks under tarpaulins were carried on transporter trucks, apparently from a military base about 25 miles northwest of Salisbury to an unknown destination.

"They could be Elands," the major commented, referring to South African-built armored cars that the Rhodesians have used in the conflict. "But if they were, they were big Elands and big barrels."

Other reliable sources, including soldiers based at Inkomo, said that several tanks had been "liberated" in late September, when a Rhodesian government strike force attacked and destroyed a major guerrilla base in Mozambique 25 miles northeast of Umtali, a Rhodesian border town.

Recalls Days of 'Randlords'

Gold Boom Spurs S. Africa's Prosperity

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — Old-timers can remember nothing like it since the days of the so-called randlords, turn-of-the-century buccaneers who grew rich on the gold seams of the Witwatersrand.

With gold at $386 an ounce, up about $160 since the start of the year, South Africa's big mining companies are having an astonishing year. The price is showing signs of stabilizing after reaching a peak of $437 in London Oct. 2, and the world's biggest gold-producing country expects revenues of $7.2 billion this year, up more than 40 percent from 1978.

The boom is taken soberly at the Rand Club, where mining executives meet in a marble-and-oak atmosphere that has not changed much since World War I. The industry remembers with pain how the price of gold shot up when it was freed from the official price of $35 an ounce in 1971, only to plunge from its record level of $200 after the initial boom ran its course.

But economists such as Thomas Main of the Chamber of Mines (which based its 1979 projections on an average price of $200) feel confident that the price will not readily fall below $300 again. At that price or higher, gold promises to spur a steady expansion of an economy that, for political as well as economic reasons, has spent much of the 1970s in the doldrums.

"We've turned our economy around, and we're in a very, very good position, whereas most other countries are in a very bad state," Mr. Main said.

To outsiders it sometimes seems that South Africa, alone among the industrial nations, prospers from the economic misfortunes of its trading partners. Together, the elements of Western economic malaise — inflation, oil prices, political uncertainty and a weak dollar — have lifted the price of gold to levels that randlords like Cecil Rhodes could scarcely have imagined.

Gold, and to an even lesser extent diamonds, are not the bulwarks of South Africa's economy that they used to be. Since World War II, industrialization has turned this country into the manufacturing powerhouse of Africa, with gold's proportional output steadily falling. Last year it accounted for 9 percent of the gross national product, with all forms of mining accounting for only 13.6 percent.

But a strong gold price remains basic to South Africa's prosperity. Each year the 36 active mines in Transvaal and the Orange Free State produce about 700 metric tons of gold, about 60 percent of the non-Communist world's output. The No. 2 gold-producing country is the Soviet Union, which accounts for about 450 tons a year.

Gold's main importance is in the national trading accounts. With this year's average price near $285, gold will account for about 43 percent of South Africa's export earnings, up from 1978's 34 percent. Along with other minerals, gold will give the country a record trading surplus of more than $3.6 billion, double last year's figure.

For South Africa, accustomed to trade deficits, the surplus comes at a crucial time. It has more than offset the increasing costs of oil and arms. Without the gold boom, the country could have been crippled when it had to start buying expensive spot-market oil to replace suspended supplies from Iran, which accounted for 90 percent of consumption. Although the shift to spot oil has cost South Africans nearly $1.5 billion — raising gasoline at the pump to $2.47 a gallon — the extra expense has been readily absorbed.

Black Relations

In relations between the white minority government and blacks, the rising gold price has even more important implications. By bringing in an additional $2.7 billion this year, gold has covered the debilitating capital outflows that surged after rioting in Soweto and elsewhere in 1976. The capital flight continues, but much of it is accounted for by the repayment of expansion loans.

After Soweto, the government faced the threat of recurrent violence without additional funds to tackle problems at the heart of black discontent, including low standards of education, housing and welfare and a high unemployment rate.

With swelling gold revenues, however, the government has begun to address those problems at the source. Much of the additional $600 million pumped into the economy this year has been done through general tax cuts, but allocations also have been made to subsidize black housing, staple foods and transport.

So far, the trickle effect of the reviving South African economy, expanding at an actual rate of about 4 percent this year, has had little impact among jobless blacks. Black unemployment is officially estimated at 500,000, but unofficial figures suggest it may be at least three times as high. An economic growth rate of at least 8 percent — far beyond current projections — would be needed merely to absorb the 250,000 blacks leaving school each year.

Waiting for the Polisario

Fighting and Its Rationale Elusive in Western Sahara

By James M. Markham

SMARA, Western Sahara (NYT) — "There must be something," says the major, stepping briskly out of the moon-drenched night into the colonel's stone bungalow. The Moroccan colonel, who has been relaxing in a white robe, rises and leaves his visitor. Within minutes, this isolated garrison is put on full alert.

On rutted, dusty lanes where children kicked tatty soccer balls during the hot day, light tanks, Land Rovers mounted with recoilless rifles and jeeps bearing heavy machine guns take up positions. Lights are off, but the moon illuminates the soldiers' impassive faces. At the airstrip, a twin-engined Beechcraft touches down skillfully without lights.

But this night there will be no attack by the Polisario guerrillas, who nearly overran Smara in October. "Just a couple of Polisario Land Rovers, picked up by the ground radar," reports the colonel. "Nothing, really."

The talk, over lamb chops, returns to this strange war, to politics, to what the Moroccans say is the United States' inability to support its friends, in contrast with the Soviet Union. "We are dying for the Americans," offers a major, without self-pity.

Even if one looks for it persistently, the war in Western Sahara is hard to find, and its rights and wrongs are as elusive as the mirages that take shape above the hard, parched floor of the desert.

Before the colonial French and Spanish armies came here late in the 19th century, the area's tribes spent half the year caring for their goats and camels and the other half warring with each other. Now the tribes spend the whole year making war — some with the Moroccans and some with the Polisario — but how long it can go on is uncertain.

In 1974, a year before the Spanish bolted from the Sahara, turning it over to Morocco and Mauritania, they took a census and found that their colony had 73,497 Saharan residents. Foreign anthropologists who know the pious, fine-featured Saharans, say that Morocco, which claims the territory, and Algeria, which backs the Polisario independence movement, are putting a small people through a killing machine.

The colonel is a Berber from northern Morocco, but he has made an effort to understand the Saharans: "They are fence-sitters. They have always been very poor, and so they put one son with every side — these days, one with us, one in Mauritania, one with the Polisario. Whoever wins, they will have someone with the winning side."

In Aiun, the biggest town in the Western Sahara with maybe 38,000 civilians, a crowd dutifully turned out for tepid festivities marking the fourth anniversary of the Green March, in which 350,000 Moroccans massed on the northern frontier of the Spanish colony. Spain caved in, and King Hassan II picked up most of the Western Sahara.

In one of the many duty-free electronic gadget shops in Aiun, a customer mentions to the elderly Saharan merchant, who wears a blue robe, that the Green March is being celebrated. "So it seems," says the proprietor in Spanish.

A Spaniard who knows the place says that the Saharans speak "in code" to express their feelings. "We perhaps can understand this, because for 40 years under Franco we too, had to speak in code."

How are things here? "There's peace in Mauritania," says the merchant. The answer is not the non sequitur it seems. Decoded, it means that there could be peace in the Moroccan-held Sahara if Morocco pulled out of the war — as Mauritania did this summer — and recognized the Polisario.

But there are other seams of opinion. In the seaside town of Dakhla, set on a long spit of sand at the southern end of the Sahara, flanked by shark-filled waters, Green March day is celebrated with genuine, riotous enthusiasm.

Whether here in the Western Sahara or in "the north," as Morocco is called, it is hard to find a Moroccan who does not feel powerfully that this desert vastness is rightfully Moroccan. All their lives, Moroccans have been so taught. But the underlying self-righteousness that position has hampered Moroccans in explaining their case to the world.

The Polisario, borrowing pages from the Algerians' struggle against the French, have been clobbering the Moroccans in the propaganda war. The language of a liberation movement is much more up-to-date than Morocco's claims, which rest on feudal ties to the Sahara going back centuries.

Morocco has been badly isolated in such forums as the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity; even the United States, apparently about to sell it weapons for the war, does not recognize the annexation of the Western Sahara.

Such isolation only sharpens the tone among many Moroccans. "We will fight to the last man to defend the Sahara," vowed an engineer. "So what if we lose four million Moroccans in a war with Algeria? Others will be born. But the Sahara is ours."

Istanbul Fears Tanker Blast

ISTANBUL, Nov. 18 (Reuters) — Troops with fixed bayonets today cleared streets near this city's harbor when a burning Romanian supertanker belched huge flames, threatening a new explosion.

Officials said they feared the flames might herald a blast about the Independenta, which was still carrying about 60,000 tons of petroleum.

The tanker has blazed fiercely since early Thursday, when an explosion occurred after it collided with the 5,299-ton Greek freighter Evrialy at the mouth of the Bosporus. An oil slick is drifting south in the Sea of Marmara and thousands of dead fish have been washed ashore on Istanbul's east bank, south of the city.

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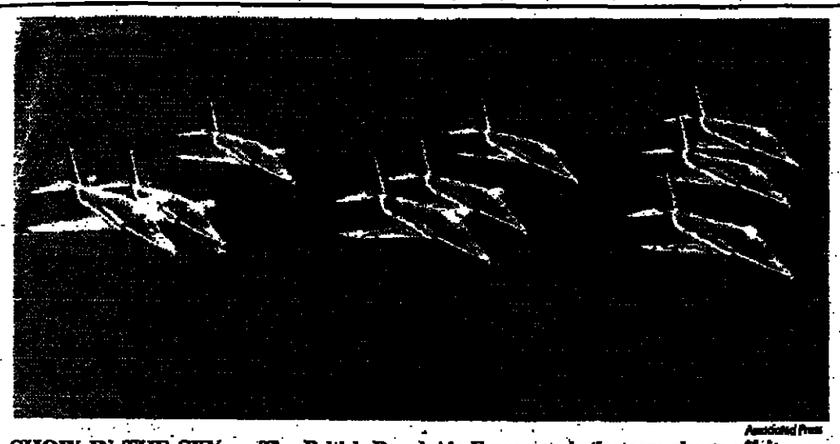
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Africa, Others (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Austria	Sch.	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00
Bahrain (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium	B.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D Kr.	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St.	39.00	19.50	10.50
Greece (air)	Dr.	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£St.	39.00	19.50	10.50
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	81,250.00	45,600.00	25,900.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	83.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Associated Press

SHOW IN THE SKY — The British Royal Air Force aerobatic team shows off its new Hawk aircraft in a Diamond-9 formation over Gloucestershire county. The Hawk is bigger, flies further, stays aloft longer and is more efficient than the Gnat trainer, which it replaces.

Poor Countries Scuttle Bid for Stabilized Oil Prices

By Bernard Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 18 (NYT) — The world's poorer countries have quietly scuttled a plan to press oil producers for a plan to stabilize price and supply.

Instead, they have settled for what they believe is a firm promise of quick cash relief from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Representatives of the oil-consuming countries say they expect this promise to be followed up at OPEC's meeting next month at Caracas.

The decision to accept promises instead of pressing for more ambitious plans in the indefinite future occurred at closed-door meetings of the Group of 77, the association of developing countries that has now grown to 119 members.

"We can't wait," said a delegate from a major Asian nation. "We need help now. Cash, loans, balance-of-payments assistance. Call it what you will."

It is far from clear, however, that any of this will be received. One key oil-country representative, who played a central part in the private talks, said that it is "wishful and willful" for the poorer oil buyers to expect anything from the Caracas meeting.

"There has never been a serious dialogue on oil in the Group of 77," he said. OPEC, he added, had recently increased its aid fund to developing countries and he implied that this was all it was ready to do.

For the United States and other industrialized countries, the retreat by the oil consumers is said to be disheartening. After the 60 percent rise in oil prices this year, the Third World had been looked upon as an ally of sorts. At the very least, officials say, Washington had hoped that a Mexican proposal to make energy the subject of urgent concern would win enough backing to induce restraint in OPEC.

President Carter, in a toast to President Jose Lopez Portillo, called the Mexican plan "beautiful." But the Mexicans dropped their project at the meetings of the Group of 77, apparently ending the last vestige of pressure on OPEC from the Third World.

UN Talks

The Group of 77 chose to endorse a resolution from India, the chairman. It calls for global negotiations conducted by the United Nations on "major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance." The resolution is virtually certain to be adopted by the General Assembly since the group forms a majority of the 152 members of the United Nations.

This bargaining round could start in late 1980 or in 1981. But its range is so wide and embraces territory staked out by established institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that only the most optimistic expect anything useful from it.

The push by the poor against OPEC began earlier this year as rising prices increased debts and worsened payments balances. The Third World as a whole must find $10 billion or more to cover their higher oil bills. OPEC aid is estimated at less than a tenth that amount.

At the September meeting in Havana of nonaligned nations, a resolution was adopted with much the same language proposed by India. But the oil-consuming countries interpreted the words to mean that there would be a special focus on the price and supply of energy at the global bargaining.

The reasons are not entirely clear, although pressing immediate needs were a major factor. Another factor was Third World uneasiness over any project to put a ceiling on the price of a commodity. Third World countries are commodity producers themselves and still hope to do for sisal, copper, coffee and other products what OPEC has done for oil.

Brajesh Chandra Mishra of India, chairman of the Group of 77, said that it never seriously discussed stabilizing oil prices. He is convinced that a substantive offer will emerge from the Caracas meeting. He turns the unanimity principle around and warns, "For us to have unity, we must have relief."

To Ease Legal, Environmental Restrictions

Pentagon Plans Bill to Speed MX Missile

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT) — The Defense Department, anxious to begin work on the new MX mobile intercontinental missile, is seeking the approval of Congress for easing legal and environmental restrictions that many officials believe could pose major obstacles to building the controversial multibillion-dollar weapon.

The officials disclosed yesterday that the Pentagon is drafting a measure, known as the "MX Mobile Missile System Basing Act," which would ask Congress to allow the Air Force to sidestep provisions of existing environmental and land-management laws that could impede the deployment of the rocket. According to officials, the measure is designed to head off potential legal actions against the project that the Air Force fears could make it impossible for the service to meet its deadline for deploying the first MX missile in 1986.

Officials said that the measure has not yet received White House approval and was being discussed with other government agencies. Although the officials were confident that it would be approved by President Carter, they acknowledged that the proposal was opposed by some aides in the Environmental Protection Agency and the White House's Council on Environmental Quality.

The effort to ease restrictions on deploying the MX comes amid growing congressional skepticism over the Air Force's plan for basing the missile as well as doubts on Capitol Hill over whether the system will ever be built. The Air Force has said that the project, one of the largest public works programs ever attempted, would cost $33 billion. But in a recent study, the Congressional Budget Office estimated the cost of building and deploying 200 MX missiles at nearly $60 billion.

Under the Air Force's plan, each of the missiles would be deployed aboard huge, 300-ton transporter vehicles that would drive around separate, circular roadways built in remote areas of Utah and Nevada. About 20 concrete shelters would be placed around each roadway and, in the event of a Soviet nuclear attack, each of the 200 MX missiles could be driven into one of the shelters and fired.

The entire basing system, which is called the "racetrack," would cover between 13,000 and 40,000 square miles, although less than 100 square miles would be fenced off from the public. The Pentagon estimates that more than 10,000 workers would be required to build the system and several thousand military officers and civilians would be necessary to operate it after construction.

Although the governors of Utah and Nevada have expressed support for the project, public opposition to the MX in these states and elsewhere has gradually increased. However, Pentagon officials said they were less concerned over local opposition to the system than meeting the maze of federal legal requirements governing public works projects on the scale of the MX.

They contended that the proposed legislation was not meant to evade environmental concerns, but to streamline the process of gaining permission to begin work on the missile sites.

According to officials the Pentagon's measure would exempt the Air Force from existing environmental laws in three principal ways. First, it would simplify the Air Force's task of selecting locations for building the MX roadways. Under the National Environmental Protection Act, the Air Force would be required to study the environmental impact of deploying the missiles at six alternative locations around the country.

Officials said that preparing impact studies on alternative deployment areas would take at least two years, which would slow down the start of construction in Utah and Nevada. Under its proposal, the Air Force would still prepare impact statements, but only "to the degree deemed appropriate by the secretary of defense."

Officials said the second proposal contained in the Pentagon's measure would ease the task of gaining approval for setting aside land for the missile project. Under existing law, the Air Force could not seek congressional approval for setting aside land for the missiles until its construction plans were affirmed. However, under the proposed measure, the Air Force would be allowed to set aside large chunks of federal land early on and then later decide whether they would be suitable for missile sites.

The third major change in existing laws sought by the Air Force, officials said, is designed to expedite the approval of government agencies for the numerous construction activities associated with the project. Under the Air Force's proposed measure, the EPA and other government offices would be given 270 days to decide whether any proposed construction posed threats of air and water pollution. If the agencies failed to reach a decision by the end of this period, the construction would be allowed to proceed.

Iron on Moon Noncorrodible, Russians Say

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (AP) — Soviet scientists have discovered noncorrodible iron on the surface of the moon and have produced the same kind of iron in experiments on Earth, according to Tass.

Valery Barsukov, director of the Soviet Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, was quoted as saying that the nonoxidizing iron was produced by highly charged particles in the solar wind that swept the moon's surface. The particles removed oxygen from the iron, forming pure metal, he said.

Tass said that the discovery was made with moon surface samples returned by the Luna 16 moon probe in 1970.

Marcos Dismisses Calls by Foes for Presidential Vote

MANILA, Nov. 18 (UPI) — President Ferdinand Marcos has turned aside opposition demands to hold a presidential election by saying that such a vote was not legally possible under the constitution.

Mr. Marcos said Friday that it was not possible to call elections because the country had adopted parliamentary government. To hold presidential elections now, he said, would be to "discard the constitution and throw away the laws that have been approved from 1972 to 1979."

Former President Diosado Macapagal has said that, if Mr. Marcos were willing to submit his leadership to a test, he could make it legally possible to hold a presidential election. Mr. Macapagal lost a reelection bid in 1965.

In a nationally televised speech, Mr. Marcos also accused foreign reporters of lying about his regime to "make a fast buck." He said, "I refuse to meet with any more foreign correspondents. Whatever you tell them they've got predetermined stories . . . They don't care what you feel."

"They think that they have all the answers — and look, what do they have? They have Iran and the United States," Mr. Marcos said. "That's a very classic example of the guys who know too much."

Quake in Northern Italy

BERGAMO, Italy, Nov. 18 (AP) — A quake of medium intensity jolted a vast area around this northern Italian town last night, causing panic among residents but no injuries or damage, authorities reported today.



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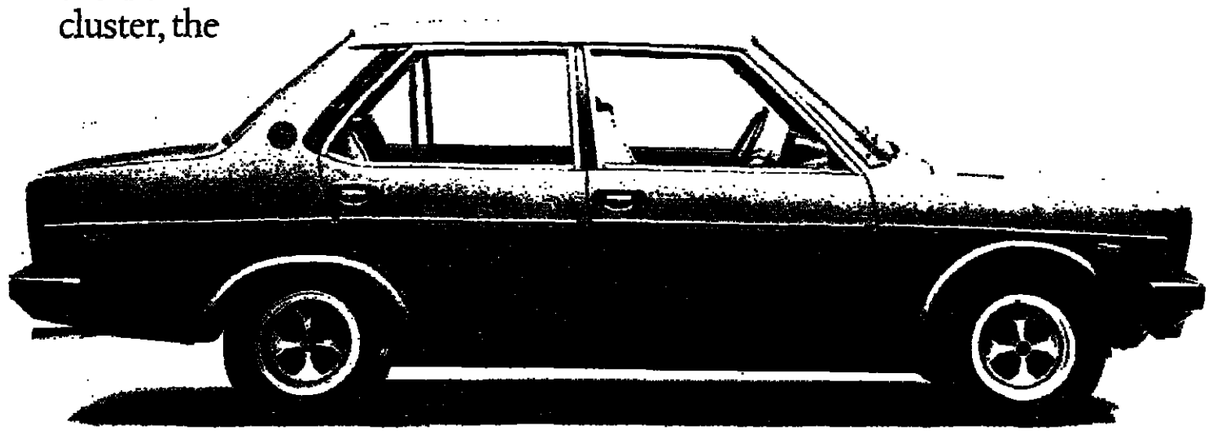
Look at the gorgeous interior, the rich leather cloth or the plush velour seat coverings, door trims and roof linings.

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*In some countries, also known as the 131 Sport.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 8 Monday, November 19, 1979

A Carnival of Crisis

As in the old movies about mine shaft disasters, the victims are trapped out of sight while a carnival of crisis rages overhead. Menaced by an unstable mob in an ungoverned land, they wait for rescue before the place explodes. The rescuers dig tunnels by every route, through the United Nations, the Arab League, the Elysee Palace, the Vatican. But most of the visible commotion no longer concerns the victims. The vultures of crisis, we among them, seem to have more important business.

We recognized our own guilt even before competitors arrived from the PLO, Pravda, the Pentagon, the Republican and Democratic National Committees, Chase Manhattan and Amnesty International. As the crisis struck, we were fixed on peddling energy policy built around a stiff gasoline tax. Those hostages provided a new opportunity, we thought, for Jimmy Carter to atone for his fluffs of summer; the ayatollah was a heavensent antagonist to make Americans face up to their oil predicament and willing to pay the price of conservation at last.

* * *

Now, however, the market is glutted with competing snake oils. There are stands selling a new United States Navy, Army and military draft and a retread CIA. You can find a dozen encyclopedias of power, some autographed by Henry Kissinger, and absolutely free instruction in muscle-building and psychotherapy from a horde of presidential candidates. The professional prophets of economic doom are selling survival kits. The grain merchants are peddling boycott pills. The human rights lobby is filled to the ceiling with guilt. Some labor unions are advertising imaginative new pretexts for refusing to work. Filmmakers and surely also a Broadway musical team are rushing rival scripts.

You might think it impossible to outdo this U.S. spectacle, but that misjudges the world's gift for theater. Yasser Arafat is so busy playing statesman he hardly has time for the Israelis' misadventures in the West Bank. And the ayatollah's many anti-Zionist voices are celebrating their hunt for the shah with tributes to the Jews' pursuit of Adolf Eichmann. One imaginative Iranian even dreamed up an affirmative action formula for releasing the hostages by sex and race. Never underestimate the power of an idea.

What, in all this madness, finally matters?

First, the lives of those people inside the Tehran embassy. When even the Senate majority leader condones throwing rocks at Iranians in the United States, President Carter's plea for restraint requires daily reiteration. It should be obvious that decency and principle cannot be defended by indecent and unprincipled action. But let us at least be mindful of the risk of inciting the Tehran crowds with television pictures of U.S. riots. When rivals taunted him with restrained boasts of their greater firmness, Carter, too, felt compelled to show rhetorical muscle and harped on the "firmness" of his restraint. The president's values in this episode have been admirable. He need not apologize. The country needs to cool it.

The second concern should be for the principles at risk. Many times 100 lives will be jeopardized if governments are shown that they can seize defenseless diplomats or other aliens to promote a cause or settle a grievance. Refusing such a deal is a higher value than defending the price of oil or the value of the dollar. Resisting such blackmail is no mere issue of honor. It is a practical requirement of order and peace.

Finally, there is the shah. The crimes of which he stands accused in Iran are serious. So is the vengeance of the people who threw him from his throne. Americans have neither moral nor legal sanction to be his executioners. For months, he was barred from the United States for reasons of state — a desire for oil and strategic ties to a new Iranian government that Americans wooed in many ways. Last month, the shah was admitted for other reasons of state — affirmation of at least a personal debt to a former ally.

The nations of the world have struggled for centuries to create an imperfect system for adjudicating their legal and financial claims against each other. One of the few things they have all agreed to avoid in the process, even in wartime, is the retaliatory slaughter of innocents. After the carnival, all proud Iranians will want to feel that they finally honored this frail doctrine of humanity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Finally, Food for Cambodians

Rosalynn Carter, who has been home for a week now, was plainly shaken by the sight of starving Cambodian refugees on her visit to their camps in Thailand. She said then: "I want to go home as fast as I can and mobilize people and do all we can to help the people here." There are indeed still things to be done. Mrs. Carter's report to her husband may have speeded them up somewhat. But people were "mobilized" months ago. President Carter, his administration and Congress have only followed their lead. It looks now as if Cambodia will finally be fed. The president can help complete the task more swiftly than it was begun.

With increasing funds from many nations, Oxfam, the International Red Cross, Unicef and other agencies have negotiated growing amounts of aid into Thailand's camps and, more important, into Cambodia. Delays in Thailand as well as Cambodia were said to have limited flights from Bangkok to Phnom Penh to one a day. Now there will be more, by this route and others. The planes carry not only food and medicine but trucks and equipment to disperse the aid. Ships have entered Cambodia's ruined deep-water port of Kompong Som. And Vietnam has agreed to let foreign boats sail up the Mekong River to Cambodia.

That country's internal transport network is also improving. Food is beginning to get to the countryside. The outcry around the world has worked — too late to prevent much suffering but in time to save many lives.

Some experts believe Cambodia will, in a month or two, be getting the 1,000 tons of food a day it needs. But others remain skeptical; Senator Danforth, for example, has said that truck convoys from Thailand are also needed. Several hundred thousand people seem to be trapped in areas beyond the control of either the Vietnamese-sponsored regime in Phnom Penh or the forces of the deposed Pol Pot. But Phnom Penh still won't allow convoys through regions held by its enemies.

The Cambodian regime of Heng Samrin continues to fear the intentions of the United States, China and the United Nations more than it pities its own people. These tragic suspicions were plainly encouraged by much of the world's political support for Pol Pot and others who aspire to overturn the regime.

* * *

Mrs. Carter can still help mobilize the White House to remove some remaining obstacles. The president could insist on even faster deliveries of food and medicine to Thailand, where the United States has the influence to assure the distribution of aid. He can find a new coordinator for refugee affairs to replace Dick Clark and put that person, or someone, in clear charge of helping Cambodians, whether or not they are technically refugees. The president can offer more cargo planes to private agencies, and more trucks.

To reach the people who still seem beyond help even of these efforts, Carter needs to make it the policy of the United States to keep pressing food upon Cambodia from every direction, and in excessive amounts with no strings whatever. Once it is there, people will help people, which is the only thing this operation should be about.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Glint in Soviet Eyes

To Jane and John Doe's hedges against inflation — the Krugerrand, the Maple Leaf and the British Sovereign — must now be added the Chevronets, a quarter-ounce Soviet coin of gold. Investing in gold is not easily squared with Communist theory; it produces nothing people can eat or use. The price of gold has nothing to do with the Siberian labor that produces it. Nor is it an entirely wholesome way of gaining wealth even by capitalist doctrine. To buy gold is to speculate, and these days it is to speculate on fear and the dollar's decline.

So here come the Russians, telling us in promotional material that the rich "have always liked to keep some of their assets in gold." They also point out how practical gold is: You can carry it around in your pocket, "and at any time, you can divide your holdings for partial sale, for gifts, or for safekeeping in different places."

* * *

Once again a pragmatic and slyly exploitive foreign policy prevails in the Kremlin over mere ideology. All that is left of Communist virtue is the picture on the coin — a typical Soviet peasant sowing seeds. The Chevronets is socialist realism indeed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

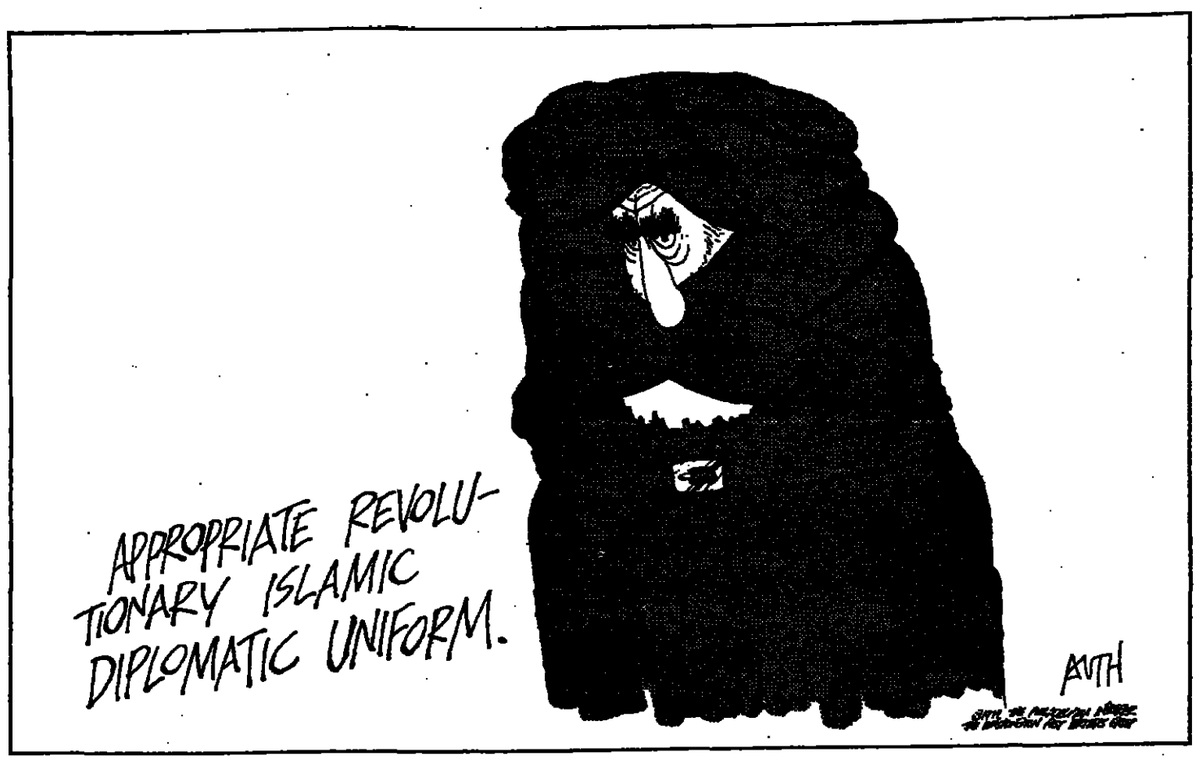
November 19, 1904

LONDON — The King of Portugal shot with the Prince of Wales in Windsor Forest yesterday, and enjoyed good sport. Early in the day Queen Amelia and Queen Alexandra walked out unattended on the terrace of the castle. King Carlos, who is one of the finest shots in Europe, excelled himself in one-hand shooting, treating his gun as a revolver and showing unerring aim. The gamekeepers and the many beaters were kept very busy. It was a merry party that came from luncheon to pose for an official photograph. King Edward and King Carlos looked the jolliest monarchs in the world as they lighted their cigars and posed for the photographic ordeal.

Fifty Years Ago

November 19, 1929

NEW YORK — As a result of a race between rival architects, New York now possesses a structure higher than the Eiffel Tower. It is the Chrysler Building, on the top of which has been affixed a shaft known as a vortex, which adds 185 feet to the skyscraper, and was constructed secretly in an elevator well. It was raised with great difficulty to the topmost girder of the building. According to current reports, this is the outcome of the rivalry between the former partners William Van Alen and Craig Severance. Van Alen was subsequently commissioned to construct the Chrysler Building and Severance the new Bank of Manhattan.



Arabs Kick Off the Year 1,400 in Amman

By Andrew Borowiec

AMMAN — Once again Arab efforts are centered on that standby although ephemeral panacea of Middle East problems — a summit meeting.

This year the setting is Tunis and the date, tomorrow. The meeting, according to the Moslem calendar, closely coincides, with the first day of the year 1,400, which begins Wednesday. The summit thus ushers in a new century, during which the Arabs will seek greater influence on the world scene, while pursuing their aim of victory over Israel.

Much of the preparatory work for the summit has been done by Jordan's King Hussein, the survivor of at least nine attempts against his life and today the longest-ruling Arab monarch.

Long ago Hussein decided that it was time for the Arab world to move away from rhetoric toward action. Perfectly aware of the balance of power, he does not mean military action. What Hussein is looking for is a strategy of peace or at least something positive to counteract U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East.

Palestinian Autonomy

Perhaps luckily for Hussein, U.S. efforts have flagged, albeit temporarily. The question of Palestinian autonomy under Israeli rule is not something that roving Washington envoys can solve with ease.

And Hussein is more concerned with finding a solution than any other Arab ruler: 60 percent of Jordan's 2.5 million inhabitants are Palestinians to whom the vision of a lost homeland is very much alive. While, through various U.S. initiatives, Egypt and Syria have recovered some of their territory lost to Israel, Jordan's West Bank is still wholly occupied.

This, plus the fact that Hussein identifies strongly as an Arab, convinced the Hashemite king to join the Arab bloc in opposing the U.S.-engineered Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. It happened at Baghdad a year ago and it turned Hussein from an Arab outcast into a hero.

But the king denies that he has become another Arab "rejectionist." "I haven't been a rejectionist in terms of rejecting anything," he said recently. "There hasn't been anything that makes sense that I could have accepted."

To Hussein, "the occupied territories are indivisible. The occupation must end."

Again this does not mean that Hussein is either against peace or against a negotiated settlement. But above all he has to bear in mind that as long as the national aspirations of the majority of his subjects remain unsatisfied, the Hashemite throne is in danger. During the past three weeks Hussein has traveled to Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, the last trip combined with a pilgrimage to Mecca. This religious act showed that the king is perfectly aware of the impact of Iran's Islamic revolution on much of the Arab world.

Priorities

On paper, the summit is to deal with such evasive problems as the continuing turmoil in Lebanon and a common attitude toward the endless Middle East stalemate. What Hussein would like the Arabs to do is to decide just where their priorities are and clarify their views on some of the problems.

It is a tall order for any Arab leader and Hussein is perfectly aware of the difficulties. He himself has said that the Arab world is an area "where life is all too often held cheaply and death often passes unheeded."

He has managed to cope with this ruthless world beyond anyone's expectations. Nine years have gone by since his loyal army clamped down on the Palestinian guerrillas who had created a state within Jordan and had openly challenged Hussein's rule. There are no more guerrilla bases in Jordan and many inhabitants of the squalid refugee camps now work in the oil-producing Gulf states and remit hefty numbers of petrodollars.

The camps, to some degree, have become a symbol of the lost homeland more than impoverishment and dire necessity. For example, in the once notorious Wahidat camp there are television antennae over most shacks and even expensive cars are parked in muddy alleys.

Hussein's rejection of "President Carter's treaty" between Egypt and Israel was, obviously, not good news in Washington. Above all it signified that he was no longer a docile client. When the king visited the United States in September, he did not meet President Carter, an event which caused considerable speculation about the state of U.S.-Jordanian relations.

While Jordan continues to receive U.S. military assistance, it was disappointed with slow moving negotiations to buy U.S. M-60 tanks for its small but toughly disciplined army. And so Hussein turned to Britain. All indications are that the Jordanians will soon have over 200 of the latest British Shir tanks. An improved version of the famous Chieftain and a weapon superior to anything the Israelis have.

Hussein, of course, does not want a quarrel with the United States. All he wants, he says, is justice. And he feels that Washington has made a mistake by trying for piecemeal agreements rather than seeking an overall Middle East settlement.

And above all is Hussein's sense of being an Arab. Being an Arab, he has said, "means the ultimate loyalty of the individual to the Arab world as a whole. It demands that a Jordanian be an Arab first and a Jordanian second."

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Disbelief That Boggles the Mind

By William Safire

NEW YORK — Believe it or not, the vocabulary of disbelief has come into its own. Years ago, the standard response to a startling statement was "You've got to be kidding," which replaced the ancient "G'wan" and "Pshaw!" Now, the most popular phrase in teenagers' patois — picked up and amplified by television sitcoms — is "I don't believe it," usually pronounced, "I don't buh-LEEV it," and its variant, "I don't buh-LEEV this."

The meaning of the phrase goes well beyond "I give no credence to what you say;" rather, it connotes "I don't believe I'm standing here, rooted as I am in reality, and listening to this incomprehensible blather," or "Why must I have to suffer the presence of nincompoops?"

Advertisers have quickly moved to capture the spirit of the expression of open-mouthed wonderment. Drawing on the "credibility gap" of the '60s, the Ford Motor Company has built a campaign for its 1980 models on the word "incredible." One of its television models, thunderstruck by the innovation in the new cars, asks, "Is there such a word as 'incredible-er'?"

No, but there is a word in the hottest vogue for that next stage after "incredible": the favored locution is "mind-boggling." "Boggle" is a jowl-shaker of a verb, in the same league with "stagger" and "stupify."

The original "bogle," one "g," was the name of a ghost, specter, apparition or goblin. When horses shied with fright, they were said "to boggle" — as if they had seen a ghost. In humans, this alarm can be false: "You boggle shrewdly," says a character in Shakespeare's "All's Well That Ends Well," "every feather starts you." The sense of alarm — of stepping back in sudden fright — has been replaced by a meaning of "to perplex, astound, shock, overwhelm with complexity or vastness." Because the phrase conjures spirits from the vasty deep, "to boggle the mind" has a built-in exaggeration that pleases those who delight in irony.

Perhaps this hype of hyperskepticism will soon pass into disuse: Would you believe what happened to "would you believe"?

Early this year, in his speech to a joint session of Congress (it is a joint "session" whenever a president speaks, a joint "meeting" at most other times), President Carter used a word that has taken the place of another in the intelligence field: "encryption" is in and "encoding" is out.

Aware that he was adopting the CIA patois that had been immortalized in the treaty text, Carter used both the old word and the new in explaining SALT verification: He claimed that the treaty "forbids the encryption or the encoding of crucial missile-test information."

Follow the tricky trail of the name of this deception game: "to put into code" was the early verb use, but the verb "to codify" could not be used since that already had a meaning — "to arrange a system of laws." The word chosen for the verb was "encode," coined about 30 years after "decode," its direct opposite.

At the same time, "cipher" was being used — from the word for "zero" — and from "decipher" came its opposite, "encipher." One noun used in this dirty business ("Gentlemen do not read each other's mail," said Henry Stimson, but not until after World War II) was "cryptogram," from the Greek word meaning "to conceal," and so in the early 1940s a new verb sprang up on the analogy of "encode" and "encipher": "to encrypt."

At first, I intended to make a fuss about the needless substitution of "encrypt" for "encode," to the point where it even involved a presidential speech, but now I see what's going on. This constant switching of the verb that means "to hide the *meaning*" is all a brilliant plot: They're constantly changing their code.

Hit Parade

In the continuing saga of the slang term "hit," a man who identifies himself as "a semiretired coke dealer" writes to bring us up to date on some venal vernacular.

"Although 'Do you want a hit?' is perfectly acceptable," he advises, "much more common or fashionable are 'Do a toot?,' 'Do a blow?' " He speculates that the origin of "toot" is "because you toot your horn after doing it — in other words, your head is lifted like the top of a boat whistle."

As a slang noun, "hit" is not limited to a dose of cocaine: Any "motivational aid" qualifies. You can get not only a hit of coke, but a hit of dope (marijuana) and a hit of Scotch. Sometimes "off" is added on: "Let me have a hit off your beer."

Our pedagogic pusher adds a point of interest to linguists: Among the names for cocaine ("nose candy," "toots," "lady," "pearl") is "blort." Just as in "Jabberwocky" Lewis Carroll combined "chuckle" and "snort" to create "chortle," today's underworld wordsniffs combined "blow" and "snort" to come up with "blort."

Shangri, La.

A postcard came in the other day from a man who signed himself "'Hy' Lama of Shangri, Louisiana." The happy play on a name called to mind the sad passing of the humorist who did so much to satirize cliches by using them for names: S. J. Perelman of The New Yorker and Hollywood.

The late author's farm was called Rising Gorge; his brokers were Whitelipt & Trembling; his lawyer was Newmown Hay of the firm of Ashen, Livid & Hay (which sometimes clashed with Null, Null & Void) and his architect was Urban Sprawl.

For the names of characters, he chose nouns and adjectives that quickly sketched their features: Prosper Gipf was president of the Absconders' and Defaulters' National Bank; Dewey Naivete, his real-estate agent; Lowing Klein, his neighbor who raised cows.

Puns were mother's milk: Perelman's favorite street in Hollywood was Mammary Lane (near Plushnick Productions) where Blanche Almonds rescued him from a predatory starlet; for nose and throat problems, he turned to Dr. Lucas Membrane. His favorite "rather dusty family hotel" was the San Culotte.

Fresh and piquant words would turn up in his work: Barnaby Chirp was the name of a "brilliant young publisher, writer, book reviewer, anthologist, columnist and flaneur." That last word, from the verb flaner, "to stroll," means, in French, "one who strolls about aimlessly; an idler."

Perelman named a collection of his writing "The Most of S. J. Perelman," and professed it to be a heavy tome; my copy was inscribed as "sent together with a small jar of antiphlogiston to rub on your deltoids should you read this compendium in bed."

Now — whether a client of Perlie & Gates, or a member of Beelzebub & Perelman — he has moved on, one hopes, to Green, Pastures, Elysian & Fields.

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Letters

Beyond the Noose

The New York Times editorial, "Loosening the Energy Noose" (IHT, Oct. 30, 1979) is laudable in all aspects but one: namely, it misses the point of the energy crisis entirely.

The crisis centers about the dependence of the Western industrial nations and Japan upon imported oil. This limited resource is best employed as a transportation fuel for industrial nations, as feedstock for the petrochemical industry, and as a basic energy resource for the developing world.

Conservation of oil consumption can only go so far in alleviating the crisis. Beyond this, the real solution lies with the replacement of petroleum by other prime energy sources, most notably coal and uranium. Coal has three drawbacks:

1. It is dirty and punitive to the environment.

2. It is dangerous both in the mining and in the burning.

3. It is bulky and requires, therefore, a transport system that does not always serve as required.

The United States has devoted over 25 years of government-industry cooperation to the development of atomic power, which should provide an unlimited source of energy for the future of mankind. Today this effort is negated entirely by politicians and the press, and every pronouncement upon the energy situation, including those of the president and of the New York Times, appears to avoid the subject assiduously.

Yet nuclear energy is the only alternative, along with coal, capable of relieving the nation's dependence upon oil. Between the two it is the better alternative in all respects: safety, environmental impact and cost, and this with all due recognition of the Harrisburg event.

If, for any reason, nuclear-generated electric power should be judged not acceptable as presently offered, let the nation or the world set for itself the task of overcoming those faults that render it so. But let us not turn our backs on or allow ourselves to be persuaded away from the one solid technological hope for the avoidance of an energy catastrophe.

W. R. KEAGY.

Kusnacht, Switzerland.

Why Isn't U.S. Like Nebraska?

By George F. Will

OMAHA — The man who greeted me at the plane was the soul of Middle-Western agreeableness, than which nothing is more agreeable. He was, on the surface, as normal as Nebraska, than which nothing is more normal, on the surface. Then, fool that I am, I asked: "How are the 'Huskers?"

His brow furrowed, his face clouded, his mouth took on the hard, narrow set of a mail slot. "They're only Number Two," he muttered.

The 'Huskers are the University of Nebraska Cornhuskers, the football team. They were, that day, "only" No. 2 in all of Christendom. What ails Nebraskans that they fret so about not being No. 1?

Out here you can find anything, including a bathtub, emblazoned with a big red 'N'. For just $69.95 you can get for your car a horn that plays the opening notes of the Nebraska fight song.

Epitaph

When Gary Hamilton's mother died, he had carved on her tombstone:

Mary L. Hamilton
1916-1977
GO BIG RED

His father and brother were slow to warm to the epitaph but, Gary says, "When they got to realizing that was Mom's life, they understood, too." She was an extraordinary fan. She died hours after Nebraska lost to Iowa State. Gary said, "I wouldn't say it [the game] did her any good, but I wouldn't say that killed her."

Dorothy Weyer Creigh, a Nebraska historian, says Nebraskans are so used to deprecation, including self-deprecation, that when they get a chance to brag, they tend to go overboard. When Nebraska was the nation's leading producer of beef, the legislature had the unfortunate idea of cluttering license plates with the words "Beef State" (a slogan that, come to think about it, fits a football crazed state).

As recently as 1975 the Omaha World-Herald headlined: "NYC Dancer Finds Omaha as Good a Place as Any." Obvious the state has a pent-up need to toot its horn. Hence car horns that toot ol' N.U.'s fight song.

Great Highway

Maybe the problem is that Nebraskas was for so long The Great Highway, the way west for people — 350,000 of them between 1841 and 1866 — just passing through on the Oregon Trail, the ruts of which remain. "Nebraska," writes Creigh, "was not the goal; she was the means to an end."

She also was the end for many. The Great Highway was not a place for the fainthearted, and many who tried to pass through passed instead into Nebraska's soil. Creigh says that one traveler in 1850 "estimated an average of four deaths from cholera per mile of travel across Nebraska." Many who were not killed by disease were killed fording rivers, kicked to death by horses, or crushed beneath wagon wheels. Those who survived and stayed were the tough stuff of which Big Eight football players are made.

Nebraska's borders are just too geometrical. The state is a space too obviously drawn arbitrarily, rather than by natural, organic influences. Furthermore, the land within those borders is so very flat that the state seems to lack definition. I am not saying the land is less than beautiful. To me, the sweeping prairies are as sweet to behold as is the histrionic scenery of, say, Colorado. Still people from flat places sometimes feel, well, flat.

Sense of Community

Loyalty to the state's football team is one way a sparsely populated state defines itself, one way prairie people assert a sense of community. And it reflects deep attachment to the state-building, equality-engendering, pride-producing state university. The university's song is:

"There is no place like Nebraska, dear old Nebraska U, where the girls are the fairest, the boys are the squarest, of any old school that you knew.

There is no place like Nebraska, where we're all true blue.

We'll all stick together, in all kinds of weather, for dear old Nebraska U."

Fairest girls? Squarest boys? Golly, haven't Nebraskans been told they are supposed to be morose, as befits people suffering "malaise"? Yes, they've been told, but people who live where the land is flat learn to lean against strong winds.

There certainly are too few places like Nebraska. I don't know what ails it, but whatever ailment makes it unable to abide being "only" No. 2 is a disease I wish the country would catch.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112
179/181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday.
In U.S.A. — Subscription price $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Commission Paritaire No 14 231

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Monday, November 19, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Euromart Nervous As Bond Prices Fall

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 18 (IHT) — "It was a messy week," the Eurobond dealer said, adding, "the market is very nervous."

However, despite the setback in Eurobond prices, there was surprisingly little reaction to the escalating war of nerves between Iran and the United States.

The price of gold, the traditional thermometer of international fever, was markedly stable and the foreign exchange markets were quite calm until Friday afternoon.

Trading became rather chaotic when Le Monde reported that Iran would henceforth drop the dollar and seek payment for its oil in Deutsche marks, Swiss francs, French francs and yen. This was subsequently denied by the Iranian oil minister, which sent the dollar rising again. Over the weekend, however, the acting foreign minister, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, repeated his statement to the French newspaper that the dollar would no longer be accepted.

The reaction among some U.S. officials was wonderment that the foreign exchange market could possibly be surprised that Iran would drop the dollar as payment after the United States had frozen official Iranian deposits with U.S. banks. The move is not seen as particularly threatening as Iran is exporting enough oil to cover its current imports, most of which are food stuffs.

But the overall uncertainty about where the Iran-U.S. strains could lead had a depressing effect on the market. This was compounded by the new rise in the prime lending rate of U.S. banks to 15¾ percent and the continued increase in the U.S. money supply — feeding fears that the long sought peak in interest rates has yet to be reached.

"There was genuine buying early in the week," a banker said and, with short-term interest rates easing a fraction on Tuesday, dealers went to cover short positions — helping to further boost prices. At that point, the Iran situation heated up, short-term rates started to rise again and bond prices fell.

As a result, dealers got burned by being short at the start of the week, got burned again being long at midweek and by end-week were just plain fed up.

The new-issue calendar remains light and only floating-rate paper is on offer in the dollar sector although bankers insist that fixed-rate bonds can be floated at the right terms.

EEC Borrowing

They note, for example, that the EEC could have borrowed money at better terms here than those just negotiated in New York. Its 20-year loan there — which started out as $200 million, was cut to $90 million and then increased to $125 million — was priced at par with a coupon of 11.6 percent. The EEC cannot call the loan before 1991 and then only at a penalty price starting at 103.41.

The Europeans argue that it does not make sense for the EEC to borrow 20-year money because current terms are too expensive. Thus, a shorter-dated Eurobond with a much more favorable call clause to the borrower would have been preferable, they say.

Currently on offer in New York is an issue for Sweden. It is seeking $100 million for five years and $100 million for 20 years. Coupons are expected to be in the area of 11¾-12 percent for the five year paper and 11⅝-11¾ percent for the long-dated portion.

The five-year portion is said to be selling well among European investors.

The only new deal to be announced in the Eurodollar market was a $75-million floater for Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. It is offering to pay a quarter point over the six-month Libor, or a minimum of 5¼ percent, for its seven-year issue.

Oversubscribed

The first $100-million portion of the rolling-rate loan for Citicorp is said to be oversubscribed but the market questions how quickly the remaining $200 million will be tapped into the market. One problem, dealers say, is the anticipated difficulty in trading the issue since calculating the accrued quarterly interest at three differing levels will, in the words of one dealer, be "a hassle."

In contrast to the dollar sector, there was a new sense of optimisim in the Deutsche mark sector of the Eurobond market. Prices on the secondary market were rising and new issues were well sought after. Apparently there is a growing conviction that short-term rates have peaked now that the federal government has completed its borrowing requirements for the year. In addition, the states are now expected to

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Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Nov. 18 (IHT) — The syndicated loan market disappeared last week as bankers headed for the bunkers trying to avoid the fallout from the U.S.-Iranian confrontation.

The loans on offer, for Belgium, Sweden, Brazil and a handful of smaller deals, are proceeding apace. But no new deals were brought forth and bankers said they were purposely withholding operations until the atmosphere improves.

The overriding question is what happens next with Iran.

U.S. banks anticipate they will be sued in Britain and elsewhere for not releasing official Iranian funds on deposit with them. Such suits risk opening an ugly argument between the United States and its European allies, who are sympathetic to the U.S. position but who are outraged at the extraterritorial reach of U.S. law.

Swiss Bread and Butter

The Swiss National Bank is reported to be taking the toughest line, insisting that Swiss law supercedes all others for banks operating there and must be obeyed. "It's their bread and butter," commented an executive of a U.S. bank, "you wouldn't expect anything else."

The Bank of England is at least privately sympathetic to President Carter's freezing of Iranian funds, but the British are among the most sensitive to the extraterritorial application of U.S. law.

The attitude of the other European central banks is less important, as dollar deposits are least likely to have been placed with U.S. banks in those countries for technical reasons having to do with overall bank regulation.

Plaguing banks is the question of whether Iran will continue to pay interest and principal repayments on its outstanding bank loans or whether it will renounce the debt. Chase Manhattan, which has had a commanding position in managing Iranian deals, and Citibank have both moved to use the frozen Iranian assets on deposit with them to offset the Iranian loans on their books. In both cases, the deposits more than covered the loans.

The banks will not discuss their moves. They will not divulge where the loans were booked, although presumably such offsets are legal from the host country's point of view. They also refuse to discuss how their actions

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

N.Y. Stocks Fluctuate Amid Iran Turmoil

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT) — The stock market rode a roller coaster last week amid the turmoil over Iran and oil supplies to finish with a token advance. The Dow Jones Industrial Average moved ahead 9.22 points to close at 815.70.

On Monday, when President Carter imposed a ban on Iranian oil imports into the United States, the Dow rallied 15½ points. On Friday, after trend-setting Citibank raised its prime lending rate by a quarter-point to a record 15¾ percent, the blue-chip average fell more than 5 points.

Shares of oil and gas-producing companies showed the best gains. Meanwhile, a large number of preferred stocks and other interest-sensitive issues traded at their lowest prices for a year or more.

Elsewhere, Ford Motor, facing a possible loss of $1 billion this year from its North American operations, ran into selling pressure.

Trading Range

When the dust cleared on Wall Street, the Dow industrials remained still locked in the trading range between approximately 800 and 900 that has prevailed for many months. Some institutional investors begin stock-buying programs at around the 800 level, while others have the habit of selling when the Dow makes a run at 900.

It means, among other things, that the market retains a split personality. Accordingly, in the uncertain atmosphere prevailing, conflicting opinions flourish on the future course of security prices.

All through this year, for example, Harold Ehrlich, board chairman of Bernstein-McCaulay Inc. has counseled clients not to be venturesome with their money.

More specifically, the head of the advisory service has advocated investing heavily in high-quality, short-term debt securities, while restricting common stock holdings mainly to companies benefiting from the energy shortage.

For portfolios under its supervision, the firm all along has maintained large positions in "cash equivalents" and only modest holdings of stocks, with the latter concentrated in oil, pipeline and other energy-related areas. At present, Mr. Ehrlich offers this view of the stock market:

"We would be tempted to buy on balance once again by some combination of the following developments — downward revisions of earnings estimates for a broad range of companies; inventory liquidation among many firms; signs of a final peaking of interest rates; sales of some of the stocks bought by institutions during recent quarters, and, of course, hefty reductions in equity prices.

"Further, we would like to have better grounds for estimating both the longevity as well as the severity of the coming recession before accumulating stocks on any grand scale."

This, in capsule form, approximately reflects the thinking of many other money managers in New York and bastions of finance elsewhere.

But in Philadelphia, a long-range, bullish scenario for the stock market is offered by Robert Nurock, vice president of market strategy for the brokerage house of Butcher & Singer Inc.

Mr. Nurock, who is basically a technical analyst, sees good things ahead for the market in general and for energy stocks and issues oriented to capital spending in particular. In the latter group, he emphasizes the selection of companies geared to provide improved efficiency and productivity.

"Looking ahead over the next two years," he said, "I can see the Dow Jones industrials climbing to new highs and reaching the 1,250 level." Meanwhile, he envisages even more dynamic gains for certain stocks not included in the Dow average. Mr. Nurock's favorite picks are:

Ametek Inc., Carpenter Technology, Cross & Trecker, Dresser Industries, Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals, General Signal, International Rectifier, Morrison-Knudson, National Distillers, the Parsons Corp., Veeco Instruments and the Williams Companies.

In the fixed-income area, popular questions these days are: "Have interest rates already peaked?" and "When will interest rates peak?" There is a tremendous amount of conjecture on this subject (after all, that's why money-market economists draw their pay), but the real answers won't be apparent until after the event.

Nevertheless, some hefty yields became available last week in various segments of the bond market.

In the tax-exempt sector, the State of California sold triple-A-rated bonds priced to yield as much as 7 percent. That represented the loftiest rate of return available to investors on top-quality state obligations since 1970.

A 40-year debenture offering by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. also reached the market. The yield of 12.70 percent marked the highest return on record for a medium-grade telephone company bond issue.

Commodities

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ) — Gold and silver futures rose Friday, reversing themselves for the fifth time last week amid concern over the situation in Iran. Copper also rose as New York Commodity Exchange Inc. officials sought to control a potential squeeze on the market.

The precious metals rose on an early report that a French publication had quoted an Iranian official as saying his country would no longer accept dollars in payment for oil.

Later reports of a denial by Iran's oil minister brought gold $2 to $3 off its highs for the day, where it closed $2.90 to $3.60 an ounce higher, about steady for the week. Silver futures closed 14 to 18 cents an ounce higher but 12 cents lower for the week.

In copper, prices continued to rise as traders holding short or open selling positions scrambled to cover themselves by buying contracts to offset their obligation to deliver copper.

On Chicago's turbulent interest-rate futures markets, prices for futures in government-backed securities fell sharply after the government reported an unexpectedly large $3-billion increase in the nation's basic money supply. A prime rate increase to 15¾ percent by several major banks also was a depressing note, a broker said.

While GNMA certificate futures found some commercial and technical support and closed with losses of 9 to 16 points, Treasury bond futures fell 28 to 37 points.

On the New York Cotton Exchange, frozen concentrated orange juice futures fluctuated in a wide range to close 1.05 to 6 cents a pound higher after a late-session scramble to cover short positions as the November contract went off the board, an analyst said.

Cotton futures fell .28 to .37 cent a pound after recent gains, correcting what an analyst termed "an overbought situation."

On the Chicago Board of Trade, corn futures fell ¼ to 2 cents on forecasts of good harvesting weather for the weekend.

On New York's coffee, sugar and cocoa exchange, sugar futures rose .28 to .48 cents a pound, recovering from a limited decline Thursday.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AELInds	187	7	6	6½	+ ¼
AEST	242	8	7¼	7¼	— ¼
AICPho .06e	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Acadind	440	4¼	3⅞	4 1-16	+3-16
Accelrtn	256	5¼	3¾	5¼	+1½
Accelrtn	73	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
Accuray	278	4⅛	4	4	
AcmeEl .24	78	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
AcmeGn .60	26	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
AdmsRs	452	7⅞	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
AddlsnW .50	44	10	9½	9¾	+ ¼
AdvRoss	54	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
AdvPatnt	517	4½	3⅝	4½	+ ⅞
Advent	316	2½	2¼	2⅜	
AeroSys	290	2⅝	2¼	2½	— ¼
Aeroson	644	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅝
Aerotrn	115	6¾	6¾	6¾	
AffiBsh 1.40	32	22	21	21¾	+ ¾
AgMet	241	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ½
Agnico g.10e	683	5 11-16	5⅝	5⅝	
AirFla	1424	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
Airlift	1431	13-16	¾	¾	
AlaBncp 1.32	29	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼
AlaTGs 2.40b	36	29	28	28	— ½
AlmoSA 1	15	20	20	20	
AlexAlex 1.40	734	30	29½	29¾	+ ¼
AlexBld 1.30	265	23⅝	23	23½	+ ½
AlcoInc .25e	21	29	29	29	
AllAmB	49	1⅝	1½	1½	
AllegBev .30	288	4½	3⅞	4⅜	+ ½
AlldBcsh 1.20	218	37⅛	35⅞	37	+1⅛
AlldLsr	121	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
AlldTel .80b	137	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
AllynB .50	108	11½	11⅛	11½	
Alphan	494	7-16	5-16	7-16	+ ⅛
Alphtyp .37e	39	11¼	10½	10½	— ¾
Altex	3923	2¼	1¾	2¼	+ ½
AltonBx .30e	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
Amrco	2440	1 1-16	29-32	1 1-32	+1-32
Amarex	1319	60	45½	59	+9¾
AmbsdGp .20	27	11	11	11	
AmberR	471	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Amcole	177	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
AApprais .30	38	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
ABkTPa 1b	91	18	17	18	+1
ABkrFla .40	514	9⅝	9	9	— ½
ABkLfFl .48	1376	15¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
ACtyBk s	58	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
AFidLf .10	17	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
AFlltron .90	28	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
AFinCp .04	47	21¾	21½	21½	
AFletchr 1.24	191	17¼	17	17	
AFurn .16e	66	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
AGreet .52	679	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
AGrtyFn .10b	55	6½	6½	6½	
AHmeln h	142	1	⅞	1	
AHomShd	724	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
AIncmLf	447	25	23	25	+2
AIndmF 1	159	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
AIntGp .42	1226	56½	55¼	56½	+ ¾
AMS	340	21¼	19¼	21	+1⅜
AMicros	873	22¾	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅜
AMonitr	126	20¼	18¾	20¼	+1½
ANatIns .60a	988	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
AmNucl	242	8¼	7¼	8¼	+1
APacInf	291	2 9-16	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
AmPace	168	2½	2¼	2½	
AQuasar	2481	26½	23¼	26	+2¾
AResMg	732	13¾	12	13¾	+1¼
ASecCp 2.20	28	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
AStatLf .56	13	17½	17	17½	+ ½
AmVlsn	243	1⅞	1	1⅛	— ⅛
AWeldng .80	204	21	20	21	+1
Amrtrst 2.40	208	32½	32	32¼	+ ¼
Amicor h	441	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
Amoskg 2a	5	41	40	40	
Amterr	96	3½	3 7-16	3½	
Anacmp .16b	526	18½	16¾	17	—1
Anadite .10	251	7⅛	6½	6⅝	— ¼
Analgic	539	19½	17¾	19½	+1¾
And 2000	57	6⅜	6	6	— ⅜
AndrJcb	484	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
AnecoR g	296	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
AngSA .44e	895	8⅝	8 3-16	8 7-16	—1-16
AngAGd 3.27e	368	57	54¾	57	+1⅜
AnheusB .96	3173	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
AntaCp .40	x308	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Antares	738	13-16	25-32	13-16	+1-32
Antenna	188	15	14	15	+1
Apeco h	238	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
ApogeeE .10	192	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
ApolloLa	115	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
AplEng .40a	23	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ¼
ApldMtl	1004	24⅝	21½	24⅛	+2½
ApldSol un	125	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
ArdenGp	77	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
ArgoPet s	1136	12⅜	10⅞	12	+1⅛
ArgontE	1076	7⅛	6¼	6⅞	+ ½
ArizBk .76b	158	15¾	15	15¾	+ ¾
ArtsWay	242	20	18½	19½	+1
AsdCola .80a	510	21½	21	21	— ¼
AssdHst .28	137	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
AsdMad .10	410	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
AthenaC	137	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
AtlGsLt 1.44	160	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
AtlntAm .28	143	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
AtlntBcp .80	50	12¾	12½	12½	
AtlntOil	130	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	+ ⅜
AtlanRsh	79	9¼	8¼	9¼	+1
AtlTele	8	22½	22½	22½	
AtwdOcn	1102	17⅞	15⅛	17¾	+2¾
AutoTrol	226	32¾	28	32¾	+4½
AutoMk .60	48	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ¼
AutMdLb	43	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ¼
Autotrol .20	36	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Avantek	596	42	40	42	+2
AztecMf .32	177	20	18¼	19½	+1¼
BBDO 2.80	44	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ½
BXDv g	182	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
BairdCp s	168	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅞
BakerBr .24	86	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
BakerFe 1.60a	40	48½	48	48½	+ ½
BaldwLy .70	70	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
BallyPkP	903	21¾	20	21	+1
BancOne 1.64	41	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
Bncohio 1.40b	x78	18¼	18	18¼	
Bncokla 1.84	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	
BncshNJ 1b	67	11½	11	11½	
BancWst 1.40a	33	42	41¼	42	+ ½
BangHE 1.52	44	12	12	12	— ⅛
BkBldE 1.06	x18	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
BkComp h	355	8	7	8	+ ½
BkDelw 2.48	18	23½	23½	23½	
BkamRt 1.85e	278	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
BkSecLf .60	197	19¾	17¾	19¾	+2
BkTrSC 1.20b	8	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Bkstowa 1.12b	22	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
BantaG .70	49	14¾	14¾	14¾	
BarbrGr .80	88	15½	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
Barden 1	38	18¼	16½	17¾	+1
BarntBk 1	455	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ½
BarrisC .12	462	4½	4¼	4½	
Basco	42	6¾	5¾	5¾	— ½
BasicES	274	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
BsRNY	5157	3 9-16	2 1-16	3½	+1 7-16
BasicRs g	4405	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ⅛
BassFin	1	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
BasstFr .80a	93	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
BayBks 2.50	114	31¾	30¾	31¼	+ ½
BaylyCp .20	94	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
BayswRt	19	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
BearCrk .32	68	7¾	7½	7¾	
BeardOil .06	792	13½	12½	13¼	+1
BeefBisn	124	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Beehvint	237	4⅝	3½	4⅝	+ ⅞
Bekins .12	743	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Belknap 1	41	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
BentlyL	410	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Berkley .20b	68	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
BetzLab 1.04	1305	33¾	33½	33½	
BevMgf .44	2367	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ½
BlbbCo .40e	60	12¼	11½	12	+ ⅜
Billings	108	11½	10	10½	— ½
Bio-Gas	3333	1 3-16	13-16	1⅛	+5-16
BioMd h	216	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
BioRsp un	2130	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅜
BiomdRf	421	18¾	17½	18	+ ½
Biomatr	242	3	2⅞	3	
BirdSon 1.60	92	18	17	17½	
Bitco 1.60	135	31¼	28¾	30½	+1¼
BlkHillP 1.80	140	23½	22¾	23¼	+ ½
BlockDr .90	55	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
BlueChip .24	13	20½	20	20	— ½
BluldSp 1.20	26	16½	16¼	16½	
BlueOG g	122	13½	12	13½	+1½
Blyvoor 1.02e	1966	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
BoatBs .2	13	21¾	21½	21½	
BobEvn .44	144	20	20	20	
Bohemia .44	299	17¾	16½	17½	+ ½
BolmRs h	181	22	19	19⅝	+ ½
BolarPh .14l	46	21	18½	21	+2½
Bomaln	57	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
Bonanza	657	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
BoothInc .02e	86	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
BootheF 1e	44	17½	15⅝	17½	+1⅝
BostonB 1.30a	2	17½	17½	17½	
BrasCp	339	11⅝	11	11	
Bralorn g.18e	334	15¾	13⅛	15¾	+2⅝
BrassCft .48	87	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Brenco	221	19¾	17¼	19	+1¼
BroadFn .44	179	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
BrockEx	291	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
BrokHill .94r	93	10⅞	10⅜	10½	— ⅜
BrooksF .32	346	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ½
BrookS 1.40b	13	32½	31½	32	+ ½
BrkwdHS .34	138	12¼	11½	11½	— ¾
BrwTom	2225	24	22	22⅞	+ ⅝
Brunos .50	117	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
Buckbee .28	278	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
BckeySL .60b	150	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¾
Buckeye .30r	x189	18½	15⅝	18⅛	+2⅝
Buffets 1.90e	611	23	21¾	22⅞	+1
BldInv	239	2 3-16	2⅛	2 3-16	+1-16
Bunnsin	483	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Burmh .03e	x666	3½	3¼	3¼	—9-32
BurnupS .16	619	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
BurtH	1198	2 7-16	2 3-16	2 5-16	+ ⅛
BMA 1.20	837	32¼	25	32¼	+7¼
ButlerMf 1.10	33	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
CBTCp 2.20	39	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
CFSCnt .34	551	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
CPTCp	2962	19¼	16¾	18½	+1
CoesrNJ	198	14⅛	13½	13½	—1¼
CoeNJ wt	80	10¼	8¾	9¼	—1
CoeNJ un	9	39½	36	37	—2½
Cofeters .60	109	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
CalFtBk 1.88	11	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
CalMicr	258	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ¼
CalWtSv 3	9	30½	30½	30½	
CallonPet	365	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
CambMe	177	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Cammlr .60	345	72½	69	72½	+3½
Canon	95	12¾	11¾	12¾	+ ½
CapEngy	1265	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
CapEn wt	94	1	1	1	
CapInAir	219	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Carbolin .52		30	30	30	
CaribuE	33229	3-16	⅛	3-16	+1-16
Carolin g	357	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
Cascode 1	11	31	30	31	+1
CavnghC	787	4⅛	3⅝	4	— ⅛
CedarPt 1.24b	x85	26½	26¼	26¼	
CelinaFn .40	x66	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Cencor	18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
CenBcp 1.75b	22	23¼	23¼	23¼	
CnBshSo .80	171	11½	11⅜	11½	
CenBkSy .40b	48	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
CnFidBk 1b	107	13	13	13	
CnJerBk .78a	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	
CenMlRt .40	2	9½	9½	9½	
CenNtBn .24	757	3 7-16	3¼	3 5-16	+1-16
CnPenNt 1.08	57	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
CnVtPS 1.84	133	15⅝	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Centran 2.16	56	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
CentyBk .44b	345	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
CentyOG	325	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
ChmpPrt .30	132	5¾	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅛
ChmpPd 1	5	15	15	15	
ChaprRs	90	9¼	8¾	8¾	
CharRiv .24	18	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¼
ChrmSh .16	1045	9⅝	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
ChatDev	14	3	3	3	
ChartHo 1.04	885	17	15⅞	16½	+ ¼
ChathMf .80	x13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Chattm .40	109	8⅞	7⅝	8⅞	+1¼
ChkptSy	75	7½	7	7½	+ ½
CheezDv .16l	80	6	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
ChmLwn .40e	87	37½	37	37	+1
ChmNucl .20b	31	18	17¾	17¾	
Chemed 1.80	22	33	32¾	33	+ ¼
ChmLea 1.20	139	40½	36½	39½	+ ⅛
Chmeer .32	126	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
CheryEl .12	40	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
ChiNwTr	146	13¾	13	13½	+ ½
ChildWld	48	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Chomer	171	26	24	26	+2
Chubb 2.20	728	40⅛	38¾	38¾	—1⅛
ChrDwf 1.60	20	28	27	28	+1
Chyron	298	5½	4⅝	5¼	+ ½
Cindys	150	2¼	2	2¼	
CinnFin 1.20b	25	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
CircInc 1.30e	x36	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
CtzSoCp 1.12	43	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
CtzSoGa .96e	1229	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
CitzFSL .72	29	24	23	24	+1
CitzFld 1.40	64	24	23	24	+1
CitzUtA s	162	36¾	34¼	36¾	+2½
CitzUtB 2.56	114	29	28¼	28¾	
CtyNtCp .88	55	27¾	27½	27½	
ClarkJL 1.30	28	28½	27½	28½	+1
ClevtRt .28e	593	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
ClowCp .40	132	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
CstldFla	138	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
CobeLab	165	20¼	19½	20	+ ½
CocaCoL .60a	78	13	12½	13	+ ½
CocaMla .60	72	14	13½	13½	
CoeurDM	253	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Coherent	645	25¾	23½	25½	+2
ColaBcp 1.80	34	17	17	17	
ColLfAc .48	352	14⅛	12⅝	14⅛	+1½
ColrTile	517	34¾	32⅝	34⅝	+2
ColNBsh 1	26	18	17¾	18	
Combins 1.40	1319	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅛
ComcstA .16	39	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ½
Comdisc .24	1045	11¼	9¼	11	+1
ComBsh 1.60	56	26	25½	26	+ ½
ComClH .88	230	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
ComSwt	128	3¾	3¾	3¾	
ComSw pf.75	22	10	9⅝	9⅞	
CmtShr .50a	74	18½	18½	18½	
CwBkPa 2.16	15	30½	30½	30½	
CwlNRs 1.88	32	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
CmwTel 1.30	42	17	16½	16½	— ½
Comaind .52	135	19¾	18¾	19¾	+1
CmectVS	216	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
CpctVS wt	120	2⅛	2	2⅛	
CpctVS un	30	9¼	9	9	— ¼
CoBoliv p.36e		2¼	2¼	2¼	
ComparS	3370	3-16	5-32	3-16	+1-32
CompCr .16	439	13¼	11	13¼	+2¼
Compus	139	6	5½	6	+ ½
CCTC	2287	10	9	9¾	+ ⅝
CmptAut .20	419	9¼	8¾	9	+ ¼
Compsv	290	14	11¾	14	+2¼
CmpCm	2839	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
CmpCon	125	15¼	14¾	15	+ ¼
CmpDev	385	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ½
CmptNet	507	5¼	4½	5	+ ½
CmptPd s	103	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Comshre	124	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ¾
Comtech	374	7½	7	7¼	+ ½
Conair	84	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Concept .06b	x454	5	4¼	4⅞	— ⅛
ConnEnr 2.40	50	23¾	22½	22½	— ¾
ConNBk 1.60	3	17	17	17	
CnsCapR 2.28	106	28½	28	28½	+ ½
ConFibr	722	3¾	3¼	3⅝	+ ¾
ConPap 3.60	198	54	50½	53¾	+3¼
ConTom .40e		22½	22½	22½	
ConsDst g.63e	21	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ¾
Context	358	3½	3	3¼	
CntALf 1.32	47	35½	35	35½	+ ½
CtlBNor 1.84b	58	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
CntCurv	582	26	22¾	23½	—2½
CtrlLasr	34	12	12	12	
Conwed 1	12	19¾	19½	19¾	
Coors B.25	1939	13½	12¾	13½	+ ⅛
Cordis	805	20½	19	20	+ ½
Courier .60	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
CousnPr	234	9	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
CovngtBT	696	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ¼
CradTer .66	244	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ½
CramExp	3203	¼	¼	¼	
Crawfd .65a	105	21	19¾	21	+1¼
CrayRes	2586	42½	36¾	42½	+5¾
CredoPt	1787	11-32	11-32	11-32	
Cronus	144	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
CrasTre .80	x1933	25¼	22⅝	25⅛	+2¾
Crowley s	13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
CrmF pf2.40	x0	155	150	150	—2
CrumpE .28	16	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
CullenFr 1	67	25½	25½	25½	
Cullinan	60	23¾	22	23¼	+1¼
Cullum 1b	147	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Cycltron	229	11¾	10¾	11	
DSICp	25	4	4	4	
DatcoPt h	144	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
DankrLb	41	6	5¾	5⅝	— ¼
DanlyM 1.80	34	20½	20	20½	+ ½
DartDg .13	227	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅝
DataCrd .20	x1605	19⅝	17⅞	19⅝	+1¾
DtaDes .32	148	11¾	10⅝	11¾	+ ¾
DtaDim	38	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
Datarm s	25	23	22	23	+ ¾
Datascp	467	12½	11¼	12	+ ½
Datum	100	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
Dauphin 2.40	27	32	32	32	
DavidDsh	1057	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
DavdMn g	135	2 5-16	2 3-16	2 5-16	
DaytMal 1a	89	19	19	19	
DBeer .63e	2572	7 15-32	7¼	7 5-16	— ⅛
DeanFd .80	114	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ½
DecisDat	357	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
DecisSys	185	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
DekibAg .72	x4477	26¼	24¾	25	—1
Del-Val 1.44	x22	10	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Deltak	109	5¼	4½	5¼	+ ¾
DeLuxC 1.32	x491	33	30	32½	+2½
Denelcor	692	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
DenisM g1.40	94	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅞
DenvRE 1	73	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
Deandind .05e	86	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
DetrexC 1.40	23	26½	26	26	— ½
DelBkC 1.80	137	24¾	24¼	24¼	
DiagDat	177	19½	18½	19	
DiaCrys 1.20	111	29¼	27¾	29	+1¼
DtrchEx	1593	⅝	17-32	17-32	—1-32
DinnrBel .64	33	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
DiscNY 2.90e	44	46	45½	46	+ ½
DiscOil	1347	2⅛	1 13-16	2⅛	+ ⅛
DbnCru 1.28	34	39½	38	39½	+1
Docutel	273	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
DolRes	1089	7-16	⅜	⅜	—1-32
DollrGn .20b	128	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
DomBsh 1	118	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
Donldsn .60	97	20	19¼	19¼	— ¼
DovlDB 1.28	187	20¼	19¾	19¾	
DrexlrT	258	10¾	10¼	10¾	
DrumFn .30	727	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
DualLite .32	283	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
DuckAlc	38	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Ducomn .50	32	17	16¾	17	+ ½
DunesHt .25l	15	14½	14	14½	+ ½
DunkinD .30	164	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
DurhLfe 1.80	99	43½	41	43½	+2½
Duriron .60	409	15	14½	15	+ ½
DurrFill .26	83	10⅞	9¾	10⅝	+ ⅞
DycoPet	879	21	17¾	20¼	+2½
Dynascn s	120	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Dynatch	125	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
EHInt	193	3½	2½	3½	+ ¾
ElP .14r	x7	2½	2½	2½	
ERCCp 1.20	1604	74¼	69¾	70	—4¼
EarlyCal	761	8⅝	8	8½	+ ½
EarthScl	54	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
EsDrief 1.26e	817	16	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅛
Eastmet .90	104	11	10¾	11	
Eastovr	52	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
EconLab 1.04	540	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	+ ⅞
Edwdind	54	15	13	15	+2
ElPasEl 1.10	676	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
EleCoth	147	9¾	8¾	8¾	—1
EleNucl	309	8	6⅝	8	+1½
ElecsnGp	218	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ¾
Emhrt wt	15	11½	11	11	— ½
Emons .16	381	11	10½	10½	— ½
Emons pf1.19	47	12½	11¾	12½	+ ½
EmpCrwn	70	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
EmprBk	5	16	16	16	
EmpBnf 1a	x373	19	17¾	18¾	+1
EmplCas 1.20b	32	38	38	38	
EnrDev	724	9	8	8¾	+ ¼
EnrMin	1099	7⅛	6¼	7	+ ⅜
EnRsv	23216	8 3-16	7¾	7¾	— ¼
EnrSrcs	47	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
EnrVent	97	15¼	14¼	15	+ ¾
Envrdn h	167	2⅝	2½	2½	
Epsco	189	12	11½	11¾	
EqtBcp .76	27	15	14½	15	+ ½
Eqtlwa 1.32	x32	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
EqutSL 1	676	24	21¾	23⅝	+ ⅞
EqtOil .70	409	50½	47½	47½	—1¾
ErbLmb	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
EthanAl .80	113	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
EvSuth	45	34½	30	34	+4
EverstJ .40	134	19	17	17½	—1½
ExcelEn	1976	5 1-16	4 5-16	4 13-16	+9-16
ExchBcp .60	116	9¼	9¼	9¼	
ExecHs h	138	1	13-16	⅞	— ⅛
FairLne .32	60	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
FairfLd .16	x171	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
FalcMn g2e	93	55¼	53	55	+1¼
Falstaff	1357	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Farinon .08	4338	20⅛	18¾	19¾	+ ¼
FarmFd s	300	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
FarmBr .60	42	16½	16	16½	+ ½
FarmGp .84	1348	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
FdScrw .72a	23	13	12½	12½	
FedlPP .95e	133	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Fidlcor .06e	641	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
FifeCp .16	457	10	9¼	10	+ ¾
FtlthTh 2.30	21	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
FnSecGp .52	1	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Finnign	144	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
FstMerc 1.60	98	19½	19½	19½	
FtAlaBk 1.32b	53	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
FtAmBk 1.20	33	14	14	14	
FtAFin .50	156	23	19	23	+4
FtATenn .64	54	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
FtArkBk .50b	39	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
FtArtist	98	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
FtAtlnta .88	213	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
FtBnAla .84	5	13½	13½	13½	
FtBshFla .28e	35	8¾	8¾	8¾	
FtBkSys 2.04	774	37¼	37	37	— ¼
FtBkrFl .92	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
FtBkSC 1.20	51	17¼	17	17¼	
FtBostn .50e	87	16½	16	16¼	+ ½
FtCaptl 1.85	8	30	30	30	
FtCarInv	72	6½	6½	6½	
FtColny .76	43	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
FtConn 1.52	26	21	19½	21	+1½
FtCntRE 1.16e	37	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
FtDenvr	55	2¾	2¾	2¾	
FtEmpS .20a	74	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ¼
FtExec s	784	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
FtExe pf.50	292	30¼	28½	28¾	
FtFrwst .25	23	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
FtFlaBks .36	368	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
FtHawal 2.12	8	24	24	24	
FtJerNt 1.20a	68	12	11¼	11½	
FtKyNt 1.88	26	29	28¼	29	+ ¾
FtLncFn	367	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ¼
FtMarin .26	123	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
FtMdBn 1.40	76	21½	21	21½	+ ½
FtMemph	85	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
FstMtg	219	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	
FtNBcp 1.08	325	16	16	16	
FtNtNJ 1.60	39	17¼	17¼	17¼	
FtNtCht 1.64	3	27¾	27¼	27½	— ¼
FtNtCin 2	26	25½	24¾	25¼	+ ½
FtNtSup .82e	91	5½	5	5	— ½
FtNMBk .84	2	16¼	16	16	— ¼
FtNewpt	218	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ¼
FtOkIBn .30	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
FtRBKGa .48	18	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
FtSLAsc .60	25	17½	17	17½	+ ½
FtSecCp .86	x60	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
FtTenNt .72	418	11½	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅝
FtUnBcp 2.20	93	27	26½	27	+ ½
FtUnCp .96	172	14	13½	14	+ ½
FtUtdBc 1.24	37	22½	22½	22½	
FtWnFin	377	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
FtWisMi	264	7¼	6	7⅛	+1⅛
Frstbncp 1.40b	13	25	24½	25	+ ½
FveStrEn	4797	19-32	17-32	17-32	+1-32
FlagBks .60	1133	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ½
Flamein	415	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Flexstl .68	79	8¾	8½	8¾	
Flicker .60b	58	12	11⅞	12	
FloatPnt	549	10¼	9¾	9¾	

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CANADIAN AMERICAN BANK S.A.
a subsidiary of NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK of MINNEAPOLIS
and
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS
are pleased to announce the formation of
CANADIAN AMERICAN G.I.E.
Groupement d'Intérêt Economique
59 Avenue Marceau
75116 Paris
and
CANADIAN AMERICAN SECURITIES LTD.
to engage in the trading of international fixed income securities
We are also pleased to announce that Mr Alessandro Carboni has joined the bank and will be responsible for these activities
Luxembourg—November 1979.

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(Continued from Page 9)

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Floratx	353	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
FloCypr .20e	236	3¾	3	3⅜	+⅜
FlaGlf 1.28e	64	14¼	14	14⅛	+¾
FlaNFla .60	93	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Flurocb .20	46	13½	12¼	13	+¾
FdTown .13	37	21¼	20¾	20¾	—¾
FthillGp .36	82	12¼	12	12	—¼
ForeAm .40	129	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	+¼
ForestO .80a	1069	23⅝	21¼	23⅝	+2⅜
FrankEl .48	x73	14¼	13¾	13¾	—¼
FrosrMt 1.12e	72	9½	9½	9½	
FredHer .24	33	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
FreeSG 4.21e	668	33½	32⅜	33⅛	+1
FremtEn	198	2	1⅞	1 15-16	+1-16
Fremont .50	868	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+⅜
FreqSrc	213	10½	10¼	10½	+⅜
FrntSvg	25	5½	5½	5½	
FroznFd .36	14	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
FullPh .29e	109	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
FullrHB .36	227	11	10⅝	10⅞	+¼
FultnNt .60	36	12½	12½	12½	
Funtime .20	26	6	6	6	
FurrCaf .50b	392	18	17¼	17¼	—⅛
GEICO .40	2145	12	11	11⅞	+¾
GEICO pf.74	351	24⅛	22⅛	23⅝	+1⅛
GalaxyO	2687	11	10	11	+1
Glxy wt	818	3 5-16	2¾	3 3-16	+7-16
Gamex	1253	8¼	7¼	8¼	+⅝
GarStBk 1.25b		40	40	40	
GatwSpl	234	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
GnAutm	659	15⅛	14¼	14⅝	+½
GAutPts .96	x303	30½	29½	30½	+1
GnBind .16	x110	11¼	10¾	11¼	+½
GnData	141	15½	15¼	15½	+¼
GnDevcs	136	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
GnEngy .10	292	15	14½	14½	—⅝
GnHelth	408	16⅛	14¾	15	—⅝
GnHydro	1688	1½	1 3-16	1 3-16	—5-16
GnReins 2	1011	93	89	93	+4
GnSemic .16	133	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
GnShale 1a	52	13½	12¾	13½	+¾
GenRad .12	1191	39¾	33¼	39¾	+6
Geores	346	5½	4¾	4¾	—¾
GeoWash	114	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+¼
GilbrtA 1.60	385	18	17¾	18	
Gilford .34	47	12	11½	11½	—¼
Girard 1.88	242	23¼	22¾	23	+¼
GlobeLf .40b	423	25½	24	25⅜	+1¼
Godfrey 1b	27	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
GoldFld 2.27e	280	51½	46	51½	+4¾
GoldMed s	2	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
GoldCyc	168	4½	4¼	4¼	—½
GldStFd .30	45	14½	13½	14½	+1
GouldsP .92	201	21½	20	21¼	+1¼
GovEFn .70	5	10½	10¼	10½	
GvtELf .44	27	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅜
GovtSL .48	27	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Graco .80	44	18	18	18	
Grantre .24	140	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
GroScan	423	15½	14½	15¼	+¼
GrayCS .30a	0	29	28½	29	+½
GrtNatl	120	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+¼
GtBayCs	171	18½	18	18½	
GtSwtIn	69	2	1¾	2	
GtJerBn 1b	31	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
GreenM 1.32	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
GrnwdRs	207	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
GreyAdv 1.40a	8	38	38	38	
GuarBk s	73	6¾	6¾	6¾	
GuarFin .60	23	16½	16	16	—½
GuarNat .50	201	16½	16	16¼	—¼
GuardCh	66	3¼	3	3	—¼
GifEngy .20	351	30¼	29¼	29¼	—¾
HachCh .20	13	11	10¾	10¾	—¼
HahnEW .40	766	55	52½	54	+1
Hadson	262	19½	18⅞	18⅞	—¾
Haemon	88	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+⅜
HamiPt s	935	34	29½	33½	+4
HamiP pf1.95	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	
HamiDg s	28	4	4	4	
HamiInv	59	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Hanvins .52	143	32⅝	31	31	—¾
Harlea g.48	155	15⅝	15¼	15½	+¼
HrpRow .72	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
HarpGp .30	66	26½	25½	26¼	+½
HartfNt 1.40	93	14¾	14½	14¾	+⅛
HrtfStm 2	63	27¾	27	27¾	
Harwyn	474	10	8¼	9¾	+1½
HawaBn .88	55	14	14	14	
HawkBn .72b	64	11	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
HawthF .80	24	18¼	17¾	18¼	+½
HazltLb .10e	371	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
Hechngr .12b	59	14	13½	13⅞	+⅜
HeistCH .12	62	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅜
HelixTec	141	6¾	5⅝	6¾	+1⅛
Hemotc	44	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
HendPt un	620	1 13-16	1¾	1¾	
HenrdF .80	33	25	24¾	25	+¼
HeritBn 1.20	35	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
HeritCm	272	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
Hexcel .52	306	21¼	20¾	20¾	—¼
HiberSF 1.10	15	21½	21	21½	+½
HiberCp 1b	10	17½	17¼	17½	+¼
HickFar .44	190	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+¾
HickFm .12e	198	6¾	6	6¾	+⅝
Higbee .371	47	8¾	8½	8½	—¼
Hillhvn .52	5	23½	23½	23½	
HinesLm 1	13	18½	18½	18½	
Hitachi .99e	244	40⅞	40	40½	—¼
HoeCo .12e	25	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
HllwdPk 1.20	25	23½	23½	23½	
HmeBen .96		18¾	18¾	18¾	
HmstdF	59	7¼	7¼	7¼	
HonInd .48	75	15¼	15	15¼	+¼
HookDrg 1.20	72	13½	13½	13½	
Hoover .92	1190	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	—⅛
HorizBn 1.20	37	12	11¾	12	
HospTr 2.12	13	20	20	20	
HughSup .24	69	15½	14¾	15½	+½
HuntMf .50	16	17½	17¼	17½	+¼
HntgBs 1.76b	27	26¾	26	26¾	+¼
HyattInt	7	17	17	17	
Hyster 2	139	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	+⅛
IMSInt .25	553	30½	29½	30½	+1
IdahoFn 1	11	23¼	23¼	23¼	+¼
IdleWld .80	36	15½	15	15½	+1
Impell .36	63	24½	24¼	24¼	—¼
IndSaS 1.68a	x26	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
IndpBsh .60b	48	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
IndLIAc 1.16	634	17	16⅝	17	+⅛
IndnaNt .40a	221	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
IdplWat 2.12	109	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
IndElHr	102	4	3¾	3⅞	—⅛
IndValB 2.20	67	21	20¼	20¼	—½
vjInforx	1985	2⅞	¼	1¾	—½
Intrmtcs	240	11½	10¼	10¼	—½
IntDialg h	366	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
IntolntI .16	139	9	8	9	+1
Infotn	123	2½	2¼	2¼	—⅛
InstLab .16	271	14¼	13¼	14¼	
IntegEnt .05e	188	1¼	1	1	—⅛
IntelCp	2410	67¼	62	67½	+5½
IntlsIRs .20e		14½	14½	14½	
IntRelFn .30	29	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Intercole s	77	10	7½	10	+2½
IntrcEnr s	408	4¾	4¼	4¾	+½
IntrcLfe .10e	12	5	4¾	5	+¼
IntfcMec	371	7⅞	7¼	7½	—¼
Interfnl 1.20	189	29	28	28½	
Intrmed	479	17	16⅜	16⅜	—⅜
IntmlGs 1.40	123	12⅛	11½	11¾	
InBkWsh .36	191	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	
InBkWsA .36	502	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
IntDairy	91	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
IntKingT .06	59	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
IntResh .32	169	10	9¼	9¾	+½

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
IntRsvO .01e	294	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
IntShphd	182	4½	4½	4½	
IntTecR	111	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
IntrPip pf1.40a	15	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
IntrsciSy	302	11⅝	10⅞	11	
Intersil .24e	6912	31¼	26	26¼	—4½
Intext	0	12¼	12¼	12¼	
IwaSoUt 2.28	55	23	22⅜	22⅜	
IrindRst	79	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—¼
IsrlInv 1.10	x140	26	20¼	26	+5¾
IveyJB .76	134	14	14	14	
JLGind .32	32	21¾	21	21¼	—½
JamWP h	115	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
JameRiv .40	238	19½	18	18	—1½
Jamsby .50	87	15½	14¾	15½	+½
JpnAir 1.55r	0	99½	98¼	98¼	—3¾
Jaytex	532	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+¼
Jeffersn .26	41	21½	20½	21½	+1
JeffNLf .52	161	35½	34	35	+1
Jerrico .10	831	16⅞	16¼	16½	—⅜
Jhirmck s	298	14¾	12¾	12¾	—2
Jhirmk wt	296	6⅛	5¼	5¼	—1½
Josephn .60	140	15¼	14½	14½	—½
JoslynM 1.28	79	14¼	14	14¼	
Justin .60	162	14¾	14¼	14¾	+½
KDICp	329	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
KMSInd	733	2¼	2	2	+⅛
KRMPet	989	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+⅞
Kaman .80	61	17¾	17¼	17¾	+½
KmpAm .32	59	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅛
KnCtyLf 2	16	54	53½	54	+½
KnSNtw .40	63	27½	26⅞	27½	+¾
Kayex .05e	269	16	14¼	15½	+1¼
Kaba	806	2⅞	2 1-16	2⅞	+5-16
KellySv 1.20	112	32½	32	32½	+½
Kemper 1.60	156	34¼	34¼	34¼	
KenliRes	234	9¼	8⅞	9	
Kennstn	106	10	9½	9½	
KentMre 1	39	20	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
Kenton	9	21⅞	21	21	—1
KyCenLf .50	62	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
Ketring	11	4½	4½	4½	
Keuffel .80	6	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
Kevex	306	21¼	19½	21¼	+1¾
KeyBks 1.20	150	11¾	11½	11⅝	—⅛
KeyData	72	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
KeystFd .20b	58	11¾	11½	11½	—¼
Kimball .80	x53	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
KindCre .08	90	9	9	9	
KingInt	45	7½	6¾	7¼	—¼
KloofG 1.08e	850	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
KnapeV 1a	x7	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Knudsn .68b	x167	14	12⅞	13½	+⅛
KogerPr 1.10	284	21½	20¾	20¾	—¼
Kratos	252	14	13	13¾	+¾
Kroylnd .24	119	27	21	27	+6
Krueger .60	127	9½	9	9¼	+¼
Kulicke .07l	1571	19¼	18¼	19	+¼
KyotoCe .18r	4	26¾	26⅛	26¾	—¼
LDBCp	392	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
LaZBoy .72	117	9¼	8¾	9	
Locana g	47	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
LacldSH	129	8¾	8¾	8¾	
LkwdBk .44		13½	13½	13½	
LamaTny .20	87	7	6¾	7	+¼
Lancast .72	106	13½	13½	13½	
Lanceln 1.04	394	19	18½	19	
LandRes	160	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
LndBkFla .44	268	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
LaneCo .92a	45	22½	22	22½	+½
Lawson .36	69	22	21¼	22	+⅜
LearPet .12	1231	33½	29¾	33¼	+2¾
Leasco	74	27½	26	26	—1
LeisDyn .20	45	4¼	4	4¼	+¼
LevinCpt .10e	50	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+⅜
LewisP .28b	46	10¾	10¾	10¾	
LibtyHo .20e	77	5	5	5	
LibNtLf 1.20	1062	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+1¼
LfInvs .20	1388	19⅝	17⅞	18½	—1
Lifesur	14	9½	8¼	9¼	+1
LfeComn	162	⅜	¾	¾	
LfdStor .08	311	5	4¾	4¾	—¼
LinBcst	338	47	46½	47	+½
Linc 1st2	51	21¼	21	21	
Linlst pf1.05	34	10¼	10½	10½	—¼
LincLfe .60a	x15	17¾	17½	17½	—¼
LincTT 1.32	123	18¾	18	18¾	+½
Lindbrg .60	81	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
LionCSf	451	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
LiqdAr h1.40	98	24½	24¼	24½	
LiqdTrn .60	16	14	13¾	14	+¼
Lopetrn .20e	72	12	11¼	12	+¾
LongFib 9.20a	8	330	270	330	+55
LoOtEx	621	10⅞	10	10⅝	+⅝
LowesCo .50	862	18	17½	17¾	—¼
Lurias	218	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
MTMtg 1.60a	43	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
MCIC	7177	5¾	4¾	5½	+⅜
MCI wt	1379	3 11-16	2 15-16	3⅝	+11-16
MCI pf2.64	855	33¾	27½	32¼	+5
MCI pf1.80	1622	14	13¼	13⅞	+⅜
MCMCp .16	116	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+⅜
MFYInd .20	42	4¾	4¾	4¾	
MGFOil .10r	1427	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
MSIDat .40b	145	8	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
MTSSy .26	98	27	25½	27	+1½
McDmld .80	22	17¼	17	17	
MacBloe g1.40a	x13	19¼	18⅝	18¼	—¼
MadsGE 1.48	175	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
MagmaE	127	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅜
MagmP	742	17	16½	16¾	+⅛
MagnCH	20	21	20½	21	+½
MairRt	237	1⅝	1 5-16	1⅞	
Makita .21r		20⅞	20½	20⅞	—⅛
Mallkrt 1.20	452	31	28½	31	+2½
Manitw .60a	99	18	17	17½	+½
ManMay	415	4¾	4½	4½	—⅛
MfBkLA .50b	x109	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
MfrsNat 2.20	160	24½	24½	24½	
MfgData .28	373	30	28¼	30	+1¾
MarinCp 1.68	43	27	26½	27	+½
MarNut	431	3-32	1-16	1-16	—1-32
MarPet 2.22e	34	33½	32	33½	+1½
Marion .20e	1463	25½	21¾	25	+3¼
MarkPd	1201	9¼	6¾	9⅛	+2¼
MarshSu .32	96	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Marshll 1.54	17	21¼	21	21¼	
MrldNat .88	73	16½	16	16¼	+¼
MathApl	121	18	16	18	+1½
MauiLP .44	12	26½	25½	25½	—1
MayPet	1476	16½	14⅝	16⅛	+1¼
MaynOil	1663	13½	12	13⅝	+1½
McCorm .44a	2443	21¾	19⅝	20	—1¾
McDowE .06l	73	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
McFarlE	2325	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
McQuay .70	274	9½	9	9½	+½
McRaeOil s	1598	26	25½	26	
MedGen	264	4¾	4¼	4½	
Medcom	66	3⅝	3½	3½	
Medford 1	64	38	35	37	+2
Megadat	120	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+¼
MellonN 1.84	743	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	+⅛
Mentor	37	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
MercBcp 2.32	51	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
MercBk 1	65	11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
Merc pf3	0	35	34¾	35	+¼
MerchNt 1.40	49	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
MerryCo .20b	57	10½	10	10	—½
MeyerF .56	616	27¾	26⅞	27¾	+¾
MeyrsPk	53	4	3¾	4	+¼
MichNt 1.20	104	17¾	17½	17½	
MicroMk	193	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	+⅜
Micrdyn	145	20⅜	19¾	20¼	+1
Microf	269	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	—⅛
MicrPw	43	4¾	4½	4¾	+¼
MdldBcp 1.32	9	14	13	14	+½
MdldCap	72	7¾	7½	7½	—¼
MidlRes	1005	2	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MidlBks 2.16	57	25	24¾	25	+¼
MdlBk 1pf2	26	19	19	19	
Midnite .30e	65	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
MidwDis .52	94	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅛
MidwFld .56	70	23½	22¼	23¼	+1
MillHer .60	277	21	20½	20¾	+½
Millipr .24	339	28¼	27	28	+1
MineSaf .88	2	58	57½	58	+½
MnrRs .11e	1228	4½	4 9-32	4½	
MinrEng	163	7¼	6½	6⅝	+⅛
MinICS	246	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
MlmFab .10e	173	4⅝	4	4¼	+¼
Minnetk	374	15⅝	14⅛	15¼	+1⅛
MissVIG 1.28	49	14	13¾	13¾	—¼
MrSteak .08	147	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅜
Mitsui .58e		33	30⅞	30⅞	—2⅝
MobiCom	108	1¾	1½	1½	—⅛
ModM wt	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
ModuCpt	1145	11⅜	10⅛	10⅞	+½
Molex .09	236	37¾	36¾	37¾	+1
MonCap 1.14	852	21⅜	19⅞	20	+⅜
MonfCol .12e	114	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+½
MonuE	379	3¼	3¼	3¼	
MonuCp 1	665	23	21½	22⅞	+1½
MonPr un	14	6½	6	6	—½
MooreC g1.44	1013	28	27½	27¾	+¼
MoorePd .72	x149	21⅜	21	21	—1
MorFlo .01	55	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Moraga	300	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅜
MoranB .12b	1032	22½	19¾	22¼	+2½
Morsnln .32b	1949	14½	10¾	13⅞	+3⅛
MHEW	187	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Mosinee .26	108	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	+¼
Mostek	27	61½	60⅜	60⅜	—⅜
MotClub .10	221	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
MtnBks 1.28b	x11	24¼	22⅞	23	—1
MtnStRs	1891	17-32	15-32	17-32	+1-16
Moxle .10	48	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
Multim .72	54	28¾	28½	28½	
MurpFgt .32	6	5	5	5	
Myersln .40	95	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—½
MylanLb	23	8½	8½	8½	
NNCp 2	2283	31½	26½	30½	—7¾
NNCp pf3.60	0	31	31	31	
NargCp 2b	55	27	26½	26½	
NtCntFn 1.48b	77	17½	17	17	—½
NtChyCp 2.50	259	42¾	42¼	42¾	+½
NCmNJ 2.40	47	29½	29	29½	+½
NtCptSy .24	146	20	19	20	+1
NtDataC	308	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+⅜
NDtaCp .28	403	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
NEnvCtl	41	1½	1½	1½	
NLampn	66	6¾	6¼	6¾	+¼
NLfeFla .32	110	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+¼
NMicron	233	8⅝	8	8⅝	—⅛
NOldL .36	2396	15½	11⅜	14½	+3⅛
NtRyUtil	571	8¼	6	6	—2½
NResLfe .60e	x128	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+⅛
NSavnCp .25	11	8½	8½	8½	
NSecIns .32	x22	12¾	12½	12½	—¼
NStuMk	149	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
NatUtil 1.44	x5	18	17½	17½	—½
NtValve 2.50	17	45	43½	45	+1½
NtWnLf	1078	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+½
Natwide .60	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	
NwldRE .46e	58	13¾	13¼	13½	+½
NautlFd .50e	67	11	10½	11	+½
NelsnTh .28	28	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
Neutrog .20b	2	18½	18½	18½	
NevNBc 1	x2	11	10¾	10¾	—¼
NevadSL .70	38	14¾	14¼	14¾	+¼
NewAFd s	15	17¼	17¼	17¼	
NEnMer 1.64	177	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+⅜
NHavWt 3.78	3	74½	74	74½	+½
NJNtCp 2.30	36	20½	20¼	20¼	—¼
NJNGas 1.52	47	15⅝	14⅞	15	—⅛
NewpEl	68	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—¼
NewpPh	785	9½	8¾	8¾	
NickOG	1698	31	26½	30½	+4
Nicolet .24	1760	18⅝	15⅞	18¼	+2⅜
NielsnA .80	413	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+¼
NielsnB .80	131	22⅜	21¾	22	+¼
NippnEl .52e	6	37⅜	36⅞	37¼	+⅜
NobleAff .16b	3734	48¼	40⅛	48	+7⅝
Noland .40	56	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
NordRes s	526	16	15¼	16	+¼
Nordstr .32	77	18½	18½	18½	
Norstan s	71	7⅜	7⅛	7½	
NABiol	161	4¼	3¾	4	—¼
NoAtlInd	313	5¾	4⅞	5½	+⅜
NoCarGs 1.20	156	15	14¾	14⅞	+⅛
NoEOI un4.07e	41	71½	68½	71½	+3
Nrthair g	507	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—3-16
NoestBcp 2b	8	21½	21½	21½	
NoStBcp .30r	425	5⅜	4⅝	4⅝	—⅞
NoTrust 2.20	480	33¼	32⅜	33¼	+½
NwtNGs 1.04	1560	15¼	14	14⅞	+⅜
NwtFin .50	32	9⅜	9½	9⅝	+⅛
NwtNtLf 1.04	876	35¾	33¾	35½	+⅝
NwstPS 1.80	237	15⅛	14¾	15	+¼
NwPrtC 1.80	4	22¼	22	22¼	
Newsco g.36	86	32	31½	32	+½
Noxell .88	160	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+⅜
NuclDyn	276	4	4	4	
NuclMed	134	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
NuclMet	91	14¾	14¾	14¾	
NuclPh	56	6	5½	6	+½
Nucorp .15e	691	8	7¼	7½	+⅛
OakbrkC .32	115	13¼	12½	13	
OceanA un	136	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
OceanDr .90	442	79	73	78¾	+6
OceanOil	110	39⅝	38¾	39½	+¾
Oceaneer	648	4	3½	4	+½
OcnExp h	622	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	—½
OceanInt	290	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+¼
OffsLog .48	635	15⅛	13½	15	+1
OgilvyM 1.16	86	18½	18½	18½	
OhioCas 1.40	511	35⅝	35⅜	35½	
OhFerro .15e	198	8¾	7¾	8	+¼
OilIntl	6610	9-16	½	17-32	—1-32
Oiltech	1109	15-16	¾	15-16	
OldKent 1	74	16½	16½	16½	
OldNtB .84b	79	17	16½	16¾	
OldRepl	584	17¼	16	16¼	+¼
OldStone 1.80	32	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
Olix Ind	35	6¾	6	6¾	+¼
Olsten .20	163	6¼	6	6¼	
OlympB .90a	57	13⅝	13	13⅝	
OmahNt 1.50	45	21½	21	21½	
OmegOp .20	353	11½	10½	11	
OmniSpe	151	5½	5	5	—½
OptelCp	38	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Opticom	44	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
OpticCL	397	13½	13¼	13¼	—¼
OpticRd	30	12½	12¼	12¼	
Orbanco .72	96	17	16¾	17	+¼
OregMet	913	17⅞	16⅞	17	+⅛
OregPC 1	14	58	56½	56½	
OrionRh	129	9	7⅞	8⅝	+1
Orrox	211	6	5⅝	6	+¼
Oshman .20	12	11	11	11	
OsrowP	125	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
OtterTP 2.08	58	20⅞	20½	20½	—⅜
OwensM .52	19	11	10¾	11	
Oxoc	633	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
PARSys	79	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
PBAInc .80	12	14½	14½	14½	
PCAInt .40	302	6¼	5⅜	5⅝	—½
PETX	366	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
PRFCp	241	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
PVOInt .80	108	23½	22½	23½	+½
PabstB .40	607	11⅞	11¼	11¼	—⅜
Paccar 1.80	170	55¼	54	54	—1¼
Pacesetr .28	35	15¼	15¼	15½	+½
PaceFin .84	35	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—⅛
PacerTec	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
PacCHI	334	17	14½	14½	—2½
PcGaR 1.50b	78	18¾	18¼	18¼	—½

Over-Counter Market

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
PacGdUr	620	⅝	⅝	⅝	
PacStdLf	90	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
PaiuteO	12750	1 1-32	¾	27-32	—1-32
PakoCp .48	62	13½	12¾	12¾	—¾
PanABsh .40	74	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅜
PandkPr .30e	232	8½	7⅞	8½	+⅞
ParkOh 1.10	184	29	26	29	+3
PauleyP	729	15¼	14	15¼	+1¼
PayLDa .40	505	13⅞	13	13½	—1½
PayNPk .60b	166	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
PayNSv .72	x674	26¾	26¼	26½	—⅛
PaylsCs .15	951	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+½
Peavey .92	163	19¾	19	19⅝	+⅛
PeninRs	99	9¼	8¼	9¼	+1
PennPac	3582	3⅛	1⅞	3 1-16	+1¼
PennVa 2.40a	24	70½	67	70½	+3½
PenaEnt 1.60	68	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+⅜
Pentair .64	316	15½	14⅜	14⅜	—¾
Pntair pf2.06	121	22	20	20	—2
PeoBkSe .88	69	15	14¼	15	+¾
PerryDr .20	101	8½	8¼	8½	
PetDv	441	4 11-16	4 5-16	4⅝	—3-16
PETCO	241	23½	21¾	23½	+1⅞
Petrolit 1.08	175	42	39	42	+3
Pettibon .60	43	20	19½	19½	—¼
PhilaNat 2.40	100	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+⅛
PhilGlo .74e	303	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
PhnxRs	136	20½	19⅞	20½	+½
PhysioCt	894	25	19¾	20¼	—4
PicNSav	1073	17½	15¼	17¼	+2
PiccCafe .44	69	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
PiedMgt .20	49	6¾	6½	6¾	
Pier39 h	3	8½	8½	8½	
Pinehrst	247	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
Pinkrtn 2.10	30	33½	33	33½	+½
PionrGp .20	621	4¼	4¼	4¼	
PionHlB .84	497	24	22¾	24	+1⅜
PionStd .20	165	15	14	15	+1
PittNtCp 2.60	151	39¾	39	39½	+¼
PlazaRt	107	1½	1¾	1½	+⅛
Plenum .80	47	20¼	19½	20¼	+½
PolrRs	151	7-16	7-16	7-16	
PopShop g	210	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—¼
PortaSy	108	9¼	8½	8½	—½
PosiSeal .10	1041	2⅞	2½	2⅝	—⅛
Possis .05e	28	5¼	5	5	
Powellind	98	2¾	2¾	2¾	
PwrRes	160	2¼	2	2⅛	—⅛
PrecMet .57e	406	8	7⅜	8	
PrecCst .20e	432	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	—¼
PfdRisk .50	2	19	18⅝	19	+¼
PremRs	1235	3½	3	3½	+½
PresGM 2.96e	575	24	22¾	23⅞	+⅝
PrsStevn 1.82e	678	21½	20⅝	21½	+½
PrstSBk .40b	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
PrestnT .68	119	14	13¾	13¾	—⅜
Preway 1.20b	42	23	22½	22⅞	+¼
Prtronx	409	17	15	17	+2
PrgsvCp .32	93	22⅞	22	22⅞	+1
PropTr .40	x55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
PropCp .10	139	9¼	7¾	9¼	+1½
ProLfe .76	16	19½	19½	19½	
ProvLfA 1.48	143	43½	41	43½	+2½
ProvNat 2.10	67	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+½
PrdFSL .60	14	10½	10½	10½	
PbSvNC 1.16	113	12¼	12¼	12¼	
PaSdNB 1.12	49	22	21½	21¾	+¼
PulasFr .50	49	8	8	8	
PureCycl	596	2	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
PuritBen .40	353	14¾	13¾	14¾	+⅜
PutDCap	41	10⅛	9⅝	10	—⅜
QI Corp	169	9	7¼	7½	—1½
Quadrex .24	39	6⅝	6½	6½	
QuakrCh .76	48	30¼	30	30	
QualCre	101	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+½
Quotron	262	20⅞	18¾	20⅝	+1⅞
RLI Cp.44b	113	8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	—⅜
RPM Inc.30	324	8½	8¼	8½	+½
RSR Cp.15e	86	7¾	7¼	7¼	
RMIC Cp.15r	200	19¼	16¾	19¼	+2¾
RadDyn	50	21⅞	21¼	21¾	+½
RagenPr s	323	8⅝	7½	8⅛	+⅝
RainrBn 1.08	432	27½	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
Rampart	172	2½	2½	2½	
Ramtek	225	12½	12	12½	+½
RandInfo	187	1	1	1	
Rangair .24b	79	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—¼
RankO .22e	361	3⅝	3 11-16	3¾	
Rapidata .12	81	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
Raychm .36	665	53	49	53	+4
Raymnd 1	102	23⅜	22¼	23½	+1¼
Raypak	19	6	6	6	
RitMtg 1.60e	111	15⅜	14¾	15¼	+½
RecgEq	1260	7	6¼	6⅞	+⅝
Redcor	4	17	17	17	
RedknLb .32	231	12⅛	11⅞	12	+⅛
ReevTlt	102	10	9½	9½	+¼
RefacTO .12e	93	17½	16½	17½	+1
RegcyEl .70	876	14	13¼	13¼	—¾
RelbInv .28	71	10½	10½	10½	
RlbInv pf1.87	23	22½	22	22½	+½
RelUniv 1	132	23¼	23	23	—¼
RpAir 81wt	32	6⅜	6	6¼	+¼
RepAuto .32	386	7¾	6½	7¼	+⅝
RepNLfe .60	1538	18½	17	18	+1
Reshind	60	11¼	10¾	11¼	+½
ResOG wt	827	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+½
ResvOM	65	22½	22	22½	
Reuter s	77	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
PaulRln 1.32	80	11½	11½	11½	
ReyRey 1.08	262	30½	28¾	30¼	+1½
Rhodes .20	805	3	3	3	
RichTC pf2.50	68	22	21½	21½	—¼
RichTC un	88	35¾	34½	34½	
RiggsBk 2.40a	37	36½	35¾	36¼	+½
RivalMf .80	423	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅜
RivrsdGp	85	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
RoadEx .80	1263	25	24	25	+1
RobbMy 1.60	17	43	43	43	
RobIPor .40	181	4¾	4½	4½	—¼
RobNat .08b	293	27¾	24¼	27¼	+3
Rockcor	738	8⅝	7¾	8⅝	+⅜
RckMtG .44	x120	9⅝	9½	9½	—½
RollBH 1.24	111	20½	19¾	19¾	—¼
RomAm	85	2	2	2	
Rouse .28	873	16⅜	16	16	
RovacCp	401	7	6½	6¾	
Royster .40	970	11⅛	10	10¾	+⅜
RubyM	682	1 1-32	1	1	—1-32
RusStov .80	73	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	—¼
Ryanins .12	110	17	16½	16½	—½
Ryland .50	18	12½	12⅜	12½	
SCISys	179	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
SRICp 1.80	41	38	36	38	+2
Safecrd	183	13½	12	13¼	+1¼
Safeco 1.80	295	34	33⅜	33⅝	+½
SafKleen .15e	107	28¼	27½	28¼	+¾
StHelGd 3e	743	22⅜	21½	22½	+¾
StJude	92	21½	21	21½	+½
StPaul 2	1149	37	35¼	36⅞	+1⅜
SalmCpt .09l	116	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—⅛
StAnltCn 1	203	22⅝	21	21	—¾
SvnhFd 1.40	234	16	15½	16	+½
SavWay .10	185	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+¼
SchaakE	177	7	5⅝	6⅝	+¾
Scherer .24	474	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
SchlMag .60	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	—½
SchlmA .50a	53	12	12	12	
ScieCmp .38	143	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅜
SciTmeS	34	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Scope .60	202	17½	15	16¼	+1½
Scottin h	491	2 9-16	2½	2 9-16	+1-16
ScottLiq	85	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
Scriptmt .20b	28	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—½

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SecALfe .70	73	18	17½	18	+½
SecBcp 1.40b	18	16½	16½	16½	
SecLfGa .52	39	9½	9¼	9¼	—¼
SelbelsB .80	112	19½	19¼	19¼	—¼
SeisDelt	212	12	10½	11⅞	+1¼
SenOil	630	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
Sensor .11e	1034	24⅛	21¾	23⅝	+2
SvcMer .14	1507	13⅛	12⅝	13	—⅛
Svcmstr 1.12	259	34	33	34	+1
Servico	311	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	—⅜
ShMedS .40	4821	29	28	29	+½
Showmt 2.40	145	32¾	31½	32¾	+½
Sheldahl	367	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+⅛
Shoneys .20	405	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1
Shorewd .24	51	9	8⅞	9	
SierrRsh .20	50	11¾	11½	11¾	
SigmaAl .50	46	34	33⅜	34	+½
SigmaCp	138	10	9¼	9¾	+½
Sigmor .50	514	17¼	15¼	17	+1¾
Siliconx .10e	291	19	16½	18⅞	+2¼
SivKing	1520	2⅜	2⅛	2 9-16	+7-16
Simpsln .80	97	11	10½	10⅝	+¼
Sippican	28	7	6½	7	+½
SmithFd	143	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+¼
Society 1.20	115	18	17¼	18	+¾
SolDev h	318	¼	3-16	3-16	—1-16
SolrColo	238	5-16	9-32	9-32	
SolrMtr	1672	¼	7-32	7-32	
SOLTEC	1549	5-32	⅛	5-32	+1-32
Solarn	719	1	1	1	+1-16
SolidStS	277	11½	11	11¼	+¼
SolidStT	473	14	13¼	13¾	
SolidPh	224	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
Solomon .08	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
SonocoP 1.30a	103	30	29¾	30	+¼
SonomVl	98	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+⅝
SorgPrt	31	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	—⅛
SrceCap 2.20	228	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅜
SrceC pf2.40	68	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	
SrcePer .23e	11	13¾	13	13¾	+⅛
SoCarNt 1.20	80	19	18¼	18⅝	+½
SoBnAla .92	12	13¼	13¼	13¼	
SCalWtr 1.32	14	12½	12½	12½	
SthldFin .40	362	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+¼
SwFcIrs .05	382	3⅝	3¼	3½	+¼
SwLeasg	29	2	1½	1½	—⅛
SwnEnr .76	79	24½	23⅝	24½	+¾
SwnLife 1	7831	39	36⅜	37⅝	—⅛
Sovergn .10b	206	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
Spacelb	18	30	29½	29½	
Spectrdn	181	13	12	13	+1
SpectCH .12	16	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
StafBld .20	123	14¼	13½	14¼	+¾
Stampd g	529	5¼	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
Standyn 1.40	249	22⅝	21⅜	22	—¾
StdMicro	1374	13⅝	13¼	13½	+⅛
StdRegs 1.60a	x62	25⅝	24¼	25½	+1¼
Standun	35	6½	6½	6½	
StanHP 1.80	28	23½	23½	23½	
Staodyn	170	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+¼
StaNBcp .50e	48	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+¼
StaStBo 1.80	94	23	22¾	23	+⅜
StateGp .15b	100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
StkNShk .111	145	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
StechrT .30	27	7⅜	7½	7⅝	+⅛
StewStv .44	242	19⅞	19	19½	+½
StewInf 1.16	134	20⅝	19¼	20¼	+1½
StewSan .15	57	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
StrawCl 1.40b	51	22½	21½	21½	—1
Stryker	192	13½	13	13¼	+¼
SturmR 1e	61	33	32	32½	—½
Subaru .20	2059	10	8¼	10	+1¾
SubrBcp 1.40	101	16⅞	16½	16½	
Sullair .60	164	14¼	13½	14	+½
Sumito 1.08	36	15⅛	15	15⅛	
SumitEn .20	84	13⅝	13	13½	+⅜
SunBkFl .80	218	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
SunBk pf4.37	82	44¼	43½	44¼	+¾
SunlitO g	675	11¼	10½	10⅞	+¼
Suntec	127	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
SupDlrS .20	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
SuprCre	339	1⅝	1¼	1¼	—⅜
SuperEl .36	388	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+1
SurvTec	28	4	3½	4	+½
SykesDt	184	16½	15¼	16½	+1¼
SymbTec	65	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
SyrSupp	4	15	15	15	
SystGen	108	4	3½	3½	—¼
SystEng .12	76	12¾	10¾	12¾	+2
TBarInc	124	21¼	19¾	21¼	+1½
TIIInd	28	3¼	3	3	
TONM	960	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16	+1-32
TPC	179	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+½
Tampax 2.40a	2363	30	28	29½	+1
Tandem	925	33	30½	32¾	+2
TaxCpA h	635	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
TaylRnt .24	9	11	11	11	
TecumP 3.20	10	63	63	63	
TeecoPr .95e	3	12	12	12	
TelCmA	253	17½	16⅝	17⅜	+¾
TelCmB	202	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
TelecoO	835	18¼	17	18	+1
TeleEqp	626	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+½
Telecrt .36	x166	15	13	14¼	+1¼
Teleflie h	71	1	1	1	—¼
Tennant 1.08	10	28	28	28	
TenncOff	911	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+½
TennNG .92	132	9⅝	9	9	
TenVlBn .80	123	10½	9	10½	+1½
TermDat s	18	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
Tesdata	303	8	7⅞	8	+¼
TexABs 1.16	24	23½	23¼	23¼	
TexAOil .85r	885	8⅝	8	8⅛	+⅛
ThermEl	334	24	22	23⅝	+1¾
ThetfdCp	128	4½	4¼	4¼	—¼
ThdNtCp 1	51	21	20¾	21	+¾
ThomMd	424	8⅝	8¼	8½	+⅛
Threshd	332	10⅞	9⅝	10⅞	+⅝
Tl-Caro 2	14	20¾	20¼	20¾	
TideRoy 1.85e	18	35	34½	34½	
Tierco	35	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Timbrld .20	27	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Timeplx s	x200	9⅝	8½	9	+½
Tiprary	1734	13⅝	11⅝	13⅝	+2
Tocom	12	10¼	10¼	10¼	
TokioF 1.28r	40	131¼	125	128½	+1¾
ToledMn	222	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
ToledTr 2b	15	27¾	27½	27¾	+¼
TomisOft s	1233	13½	11⅞	13⅛	+1¼
TomIO wt	587	8⅛	6 11-16	8	+1 5-16
TomIO uns	79	21½	18½	21	+2½
Topaz	147	12¾	12⅛	12¾	+⅝
vlToppsT .07r	263	⅝	½	½	
ToreRoy	75	35½	33	35	+1½
TascoCp	6039	20⅛	18½	19½	+1⅛
TowerPd .15	22	5⅝	5½	5½	
TowleM .88	148	26½	25¼	26½	+1¼
Towle pf.88	33	20½	17½	20	+2½
Toyota .46e	75	33½	32½	33¼	—1⅜
TransDlt	601	10⅝	8½	10⅝	+2⅛
TransEx	260	11½	11	11	—½
Trnsnt	77	1¼	1¼	1¼	
TrnspLf .08l	146	14½	13¾	14½	+¾
Tremco .88	0	38	38	38	
Tri-Am .04	232	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
TriChem .52	346	8⅜	7½	8¼	+¾
TricoPd 1a	29	42½	40½	40½	—2
TrovGld g	528	6 5-16	6 3-16	6 3-16	—⅛
TrusJols .24	253	20½	19¼	19⅝	—⅜
TrBkGa 1.50	35	28¼	27¾	28¼	+½
TuckDrl	201	12¼	11¼	12	+½
TwinCty .80	51	9½	9¼	9½	
TyronHy .50	31	11½	11¼	11¼	
TysonFd .16	317	8¾	7¾	8¼	+½

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
UAColu .25	106	32	28½	32	+3¾
USPRI .75e	52	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
UTLCp	147	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—¼
Unicapt .12	775	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	+⅝
UnifInc	93	6¼	6	6⅛	
Unimed	419	20½	16	19¾	+3¾
UnionLf .49e	67	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+¼
UnElSH 1.80	36	19¼	19¼	19¼	
UnMeti		11	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
UNBkPtf 1.60	x71	25¼	24½	24½	—¾
UnPintrs .28	73	10	9¾	10	+¼
UnSplCp 1.20	8	15½	15½	15½	
UnTrBcp 1.42	34	15	15	15	
Unishp	522	2⅝	2 5-16	2⅝	+5-16
UnitDE	585	23	20¼	22⅝	+2⅜
UATbtrs .48	185	35	32	35	+3
UnBnAz 1.08	39	21¾	21½	21½	
UBkNY 1.70b	92	19¼	18½	19¼	+¾
UBkCol 1.58	168	26¾	25¾	26¾	+1
UnCblTv .10l	271	23½	23	23	—¼
UCarBsh 1	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	
UFIrCas .72	196	22½	22¼	22¼	
UnHearn g	358	5 13-16	4 15-16	5¾	+13-16
UIntRsh .02e	75	9½	9	9¼	+¼
UIntRs un	2	17½	16½	16½	
UnMoBn 1b	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	
UPresLf s	54	8¼	8	8	—¼
UnSvcLf .80	317	13⅝	12½	13⅜	+1⅛
USBcp 1b	390	26¾	25½	26¼	+⅞
USEnr	847	30½	24½	26¾	—3¾
USSugr 3	127	64	52	60	+8
USSurg	513	26	24¼	26	+1¾
USTrck 1.20a	130	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
USTrst 1.90	135	19¼	18⅝	19	+¼
UnTelcm	36	11½	11½	11½	+½
UVaBsh 1.44	102	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅜
UnivPat	518	11	9	11	+2
UnivRE .75e	46	9	8¾	8¾	—¼
UtahBcp 1	34	13¼	12½	13¼	+½
VaalRe 3.72e	701	41	39½	41	+⅞
VagaHit	76	9¼	8¼	9¼	+1
Vallen	151	11	10¼	10⅛	+¼
ValBkAr 1.20	519	27⅝	26¼	27⅝	+1⅜
ValyLab	122	12½	12	12¼	—⅛
Valmnt	13	14	14	14	
ValtecCp	1810	13⅝	12⅛	12¾	+⅝
Valtekln	62	7½	7	7¼	+¼
VanDus .40	58	13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
VanDyk	44	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
VanShak .40	36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
VandrEn s	336	9¼	8	8¾	+½
Varcolnt .12	1221	26½	23¾	26¼	+2½
Varlen .40	77	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+½
Velcro g.70	185	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
Verbatm	674	19⅝	17½	19½	+1
VermtRsh .20l	175	12	10½	11⅝	+1¼
Vicon s	23	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
VictraSt .10	1620	12½	10¾	12	—¼
VideoCp s	101	6¼	6	6⅛	+⅛
VaChem .62	33	13	12¾	13	+¼
ValntSp	242	25	23¼	24½	+1
VaNBsh 1.04	38	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
VisaExp	142	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
VisulSci	15	8¾	8¾	8¾	
VolInfo	134	23¼	22¼	22½	—½
VolumSh .80	755	31	29¼	29⅝	—1⅛
VintCap	58	7	7	7	
VulcPk g.14	116	11	8⅝	10¼	+1⅝
WD40 Co1.40	178	38¼	34¾	35	+¼
Wabash	193	5⅝	4⅞	5¼	+⅜
WarnEB 1.20	20	20½	20½	20½	
WshEnr 1.40	x192	16	15⅝	15⅝	+½
WashSci .07e	114	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
WatrAsc .12	439	22½	21½	22½	+¾
WausPp .48	35	17½	17¼	17½	
Wavetk	5	13	13	13	
WebbRs	27	39½	36¼	39	+2¾
Weingrt	78	8½	7½	7¾	+¼
WelkG 1.09e	1449	7¼	6 7-16	6⅝	—⅜
Wendys .40	1437	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
Wesper	135	9¾	9½	9½	—⅜
WstDref 6.12e	522	55½	52¼	55½	+¼
WestCo .44	128	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
WstclPt g	314	23¾	21⅞	23½	+1¼
WnCasS 1.40	43	37⅛	37	37⅛	
WDeep 1.75e	1006	23	21⅜	23	+1
WnDigtl	1070	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
WnGear .60	289	17	16¼	17	+⅜
WHold 6.49e	352	38¼	36¼	37⅜	
WMarEl s	39	11¾	11¾	11¾	
WinMtg .15e	15	3	2⅞	3	
WnOilSh	237	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
WmorC 1.60	x481	27½	24¾	27	+2¼
Westpt	247	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
Wstwrld .02e	54	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
Wettrau .76b	160	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
Weynbrg 1.08	21	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
WienAir	23	5⅛	5¼	5¼	—¼
Wiener .36	28	6¼	6	6	—¼
WileyJh 1.36	241	25	24½	25	+½
Willamt 1.24b	x265	31	29½	30	—1
WlmsT 2.80a	28	28½	28	28½	+½
WilsnHJ .20	114	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅜
WinnsSt .44&.08e	141	4	3¾	4	+⅛
WisrOil 3.20	82	99	85½	92½	+7
Wolohn .32	139	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
WolvAlu .70	x35	8	8	8	
WoodDn .40	59	12¼	11	12	+1
WoodLaf 1.70	102	22½	22	22½	+¼
WorcBcp .40	105	11¼	11¼	11¼	
WWEng	2162	14⅛	13⅛	13¾	+⅜
Werthin .48	277	17	16½	16¾	—¼
WulfOil	1932	11-16	19-32	⅝	—1-16
WymnG 1	221	24	23½	24	+½
WyoNat 1.28	28	23	22½	22½	—½
XcorInt	398	8⅝	8	8¼	+¼
Xidex	107	32⅝	28½	32¼	+3¾
Xomox .40	79	13½	13¼	13½	
XolorEn	907	⅞	¾	¾	—⅛
YlowFrt .76	1039	16	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
ZenNat .30	100	14¾	14½	14½	
ZionUta 1	62	22¾	22¼	22¾	+½
Zondvn .28	284	8⅛	6⅞	8	+1⅛
Zond wt	50	4⅞	4	4⅞	+½

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Nov. 16, 1979.

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
OccidentPet	2,132,600	27⅜	24¾	27	+2⅛
IBMs	2,898,100	63⅞	61⅝	62	+¼
GulfOil	1,612,700	25⅛	23⅛	24⅝	+1⅛
Texacolnc	1,238,800	30⅛	28	30	+2
USSteel	1,187,700	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—⅜
Mobils	1,144,900	51¼	49⅝	50½	+⅜
Goodyear	1,133,600	13⅝	12⅜	12¾	+⅛
BallyMfgs	1,130,800	33⅛	30½	32⅞	-1
TesoroPet	940,700	18	15⅝	17½	+1⅛
MesaRoyTrwl	917,300	31¼	28	31¼	+3
AmerT&T	904,500	54⅛	53⅛	53⅝	
IntT&T	901,200	25⅝	24⅝	25⅜	+⅛
AmerHess	892,700	42½	38⅝	41⅝	+2⅝
GenTel&El	880,900	27⅛	26⅛	26⅝	+⅜
Exxon	874,400	59	56⅜	58⅛	+1⅛
Pfizer	872,100	39⅛	36¼	38¼	+1⅛
GenMotors	862,400	55⅛	53½	53⅝	—¼
SearsRoeb	836,900	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	—⅛
AvcoCorp	833,200	27¼	23⅝	26¼	—⅛
MidSouUt	823,400	13¼	12⅝	13	

Issues Trades In: 2,105

Advances: 1,246 ; declines: 621 ; unchanged: 238

New highs: 103 ; new lows: 227

Volume

This week	149,290,000 shares
Last Week	129,590,000 shares
1978,same week	124,360,000 shares
1979 to date	7,120,402,954 shares
1978 to date	6,473,540,000 shares
1977 to date	4,620,080,000 shares

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices November 16,1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	3.86	4.16
Acorn F	22.42	NL
ADV	unavail	
Afuture	14.61	NL
Alpha F	13.36	NL
A BirthT	12.15	13.28
American Funds:		
A Bal	8.17	8.93
Amcp	10.52	11.50
A Mutl	10.11	11.05
An Gth	7.60	8.31
Bond	12.85	14.04
Csh Mg	1.00	NL
Fd Inv	7.10	7.76
Grwth	8.99	9.83
Incom	7.56	8.26
ICA	8.07	8.82
N Pers	6.69	7.31
Wsh Mt	6.53	7.14
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	7.53	8.23
Entrp	7.84	8.57
Hi Yld	10.44	11.20
Mun B	21.25	22.31
Tat Ret	8.03	8.78
Ventr	16.30	17.81
Cmstk	9.41	10.28
Eqt Gth	8.40	9.18
Fd Am	8.16	8.92
Harbr	9.42	10.30
Pace	18.54	20.26
Provid	3.60	3.88
A GthFd	7.79	8.40
A Herits	2.13	NL
A Ins&Ind	5.13	5.61
A Invest	8.31	NL
A InvInc	11.36	NL
A NtGth	3.49	3.81
Amway	8.58	9.17
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.49	8.14
Incom	4.22	4.59
Stock	6.98	7.54
BLCGt	13.52	14.77
Babs Inc	1.55	NL
Babs Inv	10.50	NL
Beac Gth	9.87	NL
Beac Hill	9.68	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	9.75	NL
101 Fd	9.26	NL
Berk Cap	8.55	9.34
Bondstk	5.84	6.38
Bost Fnd	9.38	10.25
Bull&Bear Gp:		
Capm	8.99	NL
Capit S	8.73	NL
Golcnd	8.23	NL
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	13.22	14.45
Candn	7.71	8.43
Divid	2.60	2.84
Month	11.92	13.03
NtWS	8.94	9.77
CshRsM	1.00	NL
Cap Pres	1.00	NL
Cent CC	1.00	NL
Cnt Shs	12.04	12.98
Ch HiYd	10.63	11.40
Chart Fd	14.84	16.22
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.18	7.85
Front	5.50	6.01
Share	7.31	7.99
Speci	7.85	8.58
Chp Dir	14.45	NL
Chem Fd	8.10	8.85
Colonial Funds:		
Sen Sec	7.96	8.70
Fund	9.47	10.35
Grwth	5.65	6.17
Incom	7.37	8.05
Optn	10.28	11.23
Tax Mg	13.25	14.48
Colu Gth	20.29	NL
Cwlth AB	1.01	1.09
Cwlth CD	1.42	1.54
Comp Bd	8.54	9.18
Comp Fd	8.07	8.68
Concord	16.49	NL
Connecticut Genl:		
Fund	11.82	12.78
Incom	6.93	7.49
Mun Bd	8.69	9.39
Cons Inv	10.25	10.75
Constel G	10.80	NL
Cont Mut	6.72	NL
CvYld Se	11.31	12.10
Ctry Cap	11.99	12.96
Dly Cash	1.00	NL
DlyIncm	1.00	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.44	13.60
Delaw	11.78	12.87
Delch	7.97	8.71
Tx Fre	8.51	8.91
Delta	5.94	6.49
Csh Rs	10.00	NL
Dir Cap	2.50	NL
DodCx Bl	21.75	NL
DodCx St	17.02	NL
Drex Bur	11.53	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	13.08	14.30
Levge	18.38	20.09
Liq As	1.00	NL
MM Ser	1.00	NL
N Nine	8.24	NL
Spl Inc	6.92	NL
Tax Ex	13.51	NL
Thrd C	18.62	NL
Eagl Gth	10.21	11.16
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.49	8.08
Fours	8.12	NL
Grwth	12.85	13.85
Incom	5.11	5.51
Speci	9.05	9.76
Stock	9.49	10.23
Edsn Gd	10.73	NL

Fund	Bid	Ask
Elfun Tr	17.42	
Elfun Tx	8.64	
Evrgrn	25.79	NL
Fairfld	11.57	12.64
Frm BG	11.39	12.45
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	7.89	8.44
Hi Icm	12.55	13.42
Mny M	.99	NL
MMM	1.00	NL
Optn	13.28	14.20
Tx Fre	10.87	NL
US Gvt	8.04	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Agres	8.62	NL
Bond	7.34	NL
Capit	8.95	NL
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Contfd	11.41	NL
Dly Inc	1.00	NL
Dstny	8.66	
Eq Inc	19.29	NL
Magel	43.88	NL
Mun Bd	8.79	NL
Fidel	16.35	NL
Hi Yld	13.27	NL
Lt Mun	8.80	NL
Puritn	10.07	NL
Salem	5.94	NL
Thrift	9.43	NL
Trend	26.26	NL
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	6.21	NL
Indust	4.65	NL
Incom	7.67	NL
Fst Investors:		
Bnd Ap	13.76	14.84
Csh Mg	1.00	NL
Disco	7.31	7.99
Grwth	8.41	9.19
Incom	7.31	7.99
Optn	6.63	7.15
Stock	7.44	8.13
Tax Ex	9.70	10.46
FstMlt A	9.25	NL
FtMlt Dl	.97	NL
Fst Var	1.00	NL
44Wall	16.32	NL
Fnd Gth	4.37	4.77
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.99	NL
Incom	12.97	NL
Mutal	7.91	8.64
Speci	13.58	NL
Franklin Group:		
Brown	3.96	4.27
DNTC	9.70	10.46
Grwth	6.36	6.86
Utils	4.27	4.60
Incom	1.82	1.96
US Gov	8.25	8.89
Capit	5.39	5.81
Equit	4.39	4.73
Lq Asst	1.00	NL
Fundpk	4.87	4.94
Funds Inc:		
Cmrce	8.32	NL
Currnt	1.00	NL
Ind Tr	10.35	10.62
Pilot	9.18	NL
GTPoc	10.93	NL
Gate Op	15.24	NL
GE S&S	28.47	NL
Gen Sec	unavail	
Gradisn	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	25.19	NL
Hamilton:		
FHDA	4.28	4.68
Grwth	8.22	8.98
Incom	6.89	NL
Hart Gth	20.30	NL
Hart Lev	13.46	NL
High Yld	9.88	18.57
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Har Man	16.36	17.68
INA HIY	10.14	10.87
ISI Group:		
Grwth	5.87	6.42
Incom	3.76	4.11
Trst Sh	11.52	12.59
TrPa Sh	3.11	
Industry	4.77	NL
Ilcap HY	14.50	15.34
Ilcap LA	1.00	NL
Int Invst	18.52	20.24
Inv Guid	11.09	NL
Inv Indic	1.18	
Inv Bos	10.17	10.96
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	4.89	5.06
IDS Csh	1.00	NL
IDS Grt	7.59	8.25
IDS HIY	4.50	4.69
IDS ND	6.45	7.01
Mutl	8.73	9.48
Prog	3.64	3.96
Tax Ex	4.18	4.35
Stock	18.88	20.52
Select	7.85	8.44
Var Py	7.69	8.35
Inv Resh	6.11	6.68
Istel	27.17	28.01
Ivy Fd	7.42	NL
JP Grth	10.83	11.77
Janus	22.13	NL
John Hancock:		
Bond	15.32	16.65
Grwth	7.33	7.97
Balan	8.05	8.75
Tax Ex	12.31	13.38
Jhn Cap	22.78	NL
Jhn Csh	1.00	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incom	9.07	9.65
Grow	10.52	11.50
Hi Yld	9.97	10.69
Mny M	1.00	NL
Mun B	9.34	9.81
Optn	12.81	14.00
Summ	15.62	17.07
Tech	9.41	10.28
Tot Rt	9.81	10.72
Keystone Funds:		
Liq Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	15.61	16.30
Cus B2	17.39	19.00
Cus B4	7.39	8.08
Cus K1	6.97	7.62
Cus K2	5.68	6.21

Fund	Bid	Ask
Cus S1	17.88	19.54
Cus S3	8.39	9.17
Cus S4	6.13	6.70
Internt	3.60	3.94
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.42	14.72
Grow	14.67	16.03
Incom	8.76	NL
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Resh	16.87	18.44
Life Ins	10.69	11.68
Liq Cap	10.00	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	14.80	NL
Mut	13.17	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	7.56	8.15
Bnd db	9.46	10.34
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Dev Gt	12.81	14.00
Incom	2.88	3.11
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.64	11.63
Incom	8.15	8.91
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Muni	8.48	9.27
US Gov	8.48	9.27
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	unavail	
Indep	unavail	
Mass	unavail	
Incm	unavail	
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.56	11.39
MIG	10.13	10.92
MID	13.48	14.53
MCD	11.66	12.57
MFD	16.56	17.85
MFB	13.09	14.11
MMB	8.62	9.05
MFH	6.87	7.41
MCM	1.00	NL
Mathers	18.32	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	10.70	11.15
Capit	15.49	16.14
Equ Bd	9.15	9.53
Hi Inc	8.68	9.04
Muni	8.44	8.79
Rd Ast	1.00	NL
Spl Val	9.04	9.42
Mid AM	5.83	6.37
Mnymrt	1.00	NL
MONY F	9.80	10.71
MSB Fd	15.25	NL
Mut Ben	9.07	9.91
MIF Fd	7.69	8.31
MIF Gth	4.72	5.08
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	10.63	11.13
Grwth	4.22	4.59
Incom	8.72	9.48
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Tx Fre	12.76	13.87
Mut Shr	41.55	NL
Nat Avia	31.37	NL
Nat Ind	13.63	NL
Nat Securities:		
Balan	9.32	10.05
Bond	3.87	4.17
Divid	4.37	4.71
Grwth	5.90	6.36
Prefd	6.19	6.67
Incom	5.65	6.08
Lq Rsv	1.00	NL
Stock	8.70	9.38
Tax Ex	10.52	11.19
NELife Fund:		
Equit	19.31	20.99
IGrwth	12.81	13.82
Incom	11.55	12.55
Ret Eq	16.70	18.15
Csh Mg	10.00	NL
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	17.23	NL
Guard	28.74	NL
Libty	4.19	NL
Manht	3.14	NL
Partn	14.25	NL
Schus	11.50	NL
New Wld	11.67	NL
Newt Gt	14.66	NL
Newt Inc	8.12	NL
Nichola	12.41	NL
Nomura	8.19	8.81
Noreast	12.27	NL
NY Vent	14.46	15.80
Nuveen	8.63	9.04
Omega	12.71	12.83
One Wm	16.50	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.24	7.91
Hi Yld	20.53	22.07
Inc Bos	7.82	8.55
Monet	1.00	NL
Optn	21.83	23.86
Speci	15.25	16.67
Tx Fre	8.76	NL
AIM	13.41	14.66
Time	12.29	13.43
OTC Sec	22.73	24.71
Param M	10.22	11.17
Penn Sq	7.54	NL
Penn Mu	6.08	NL
Phila	8.85	9.67
Phoe Cap	9.54	10.43
Phoen Fd	9.03	9.87
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg Fd	13.73	14.80
Mag C	3.85	4.15
Mag In	8.06	8.69
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	16.36	17.88
II Inc	9.61	10.50
Plan Inv	13.65	NL
Pilgrth	11.88	12.98
Plitrnd	13.15	14.37
Price Funds:		
Grwth	11.40	NL
Incom	9.24	NL
N Era	15.32	NL
N Horiz	11.77	NL
Prime	9.99	NL
Tx Fre	9.21	NL
Pro Fund	7.39	7.49
Pro Inc	8.88	NL
Pru SIP	11.28	12.33
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.63	12.71

Fund	Bid	Ask
Dly Dv	1.00	NL
Intl Eq	13.17	14.39
Georg	13.25	14.48
Grwth	11.54	12.61
Hi Yld	15.80	16.96
Incom	6.49	7.09
Invest	7.72	8.44
Optn	12.89	14.09
Tax Ex	20.43	21.45
Vista	14.29	15.62
Voyag	11.81	12.91
Rainbw	2.88	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	6.41	NL
Safec Eqt	9.84	10.75
Safec Gth	12.28	13.42
StP Cap	10.09	10.73
StP Gth	10.98	11.60
Scudder Funds:		
Csh Inv	1.08	NL
Com St	11.35	NL
Incom	11.87	NL
Intl Fd	14.84	NL
Man R	9.95	NL
MMB	9.10	NL
Speci	35.26	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	8.76	9.81
Equty	5.06	5.53
Invest	7.89	8.62
Ultra	13.67	14.94
Selected Funds:		
Am Shs	6.49	NL
Spl Shs	14.22	NL
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.39	3.70
Balan	7.18	7.85
Com S	11.66	12.74
Grwth	9.51	10.39
Sequoia	22.82	NL
Sentry	16.62	18.07
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	26.33	28.78
Incom	16.73	18.28
Invest	11.86	12.96
ShearDv	1.00	NL
Sierra Gt	11.66	NL
Sherm D	23.33	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	11.36	12.42
Invest	10.50	11.48
Trust	8.65	9.45
Vent	9.46	10.34
SB Eqty	12.11	12.75
SB I&Gr	13.42	14.13
SoGen In	12.88	13.49
Sw Invs	7.79	8.42
SwInInc	4.94	5.34
Saver In	12.39	13.54
State Bond Grp:		
Com St	4.67	5.10
Divers	4.87	5.32
Progrs	5.23	5.72
StFrm Gt	7.80	NL
StFrm Bl	11.29	NL
St Street	53.01	53.38
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.79	NL
Assoc	.95	NL
Invest	1.29	NL
Ocean	7.77	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	18.54	NL
Csh Rs	1.00	NL
Cap Op	13.95	NL
Stock	14.50	NL
Strat Gth	18.21	NL
Survey	11.37	12.43
Tax Mgd	19.44	21.25
Tmpl Gt	6.02	6.58
Tmpl W	14.27	15.60
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	7.75	8.42
Trns Inv	8.63	9.38
Trav Eq	13.57	14.83
Tudr Hd	7.10	NL
TwnC Gt	7.76	NL
TwnC Sel	9.26	NL
USAA Gt	8.47	NL
USAA Inc	10.04	NL
Unf Accu	4.54	NL
Unif Mut	8.99	NL
Uni Cash	1.00	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.64	12.55
Nat Inv	7.46	8.04
U Cap	16.63	17.93
Un Inc	11.16	12.03
United Funds:		
Accm	6.95	7.60
Bond	5.86	6.40
Con Gr	10.11	11.05
Con Inc	9.08	9.92
Hi Inc	14.19	15.51
Incom	8.97	9.80
Muni	8.33	8.68
Scien	7.30	7.98
Vang	7.16	7.83
Utd Svcs	3.67	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Fund	11.13	11.42
Incom	5.98	6.13
Lev Gt	16.86	17.29
Spl Sit	6.72	6.89
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	11.33	12.38
Invest	7.29	7.97
Comm	7.25	7.92
Speci	12.25	13.39
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	16.66	NL
Ft Idx	14.37	NL
Ivest	9.62	NL
Morg	8.79	NL
W HiYd	11.14	NL
W Shrt	14.73	NL
W Itrm	12.57	NL
W Long	12.17	NL
Wellsl	11.05	NL
Wellin	8.85	NL
West IG	9.89	NL
West HY	9.46	NL
Wh MM	1.00	NL
Wndsr	9.29	NL
Varied	unavail	
WallSt G	6.95	7.60
Wein Eq	21.03	NL
Wisc Inc	4.07	NL
Wood Struthers:		
deVeg	36.96	NL
Neuw	10.37	NL
Pine	10.68	NL

NL —No load (sales charge)

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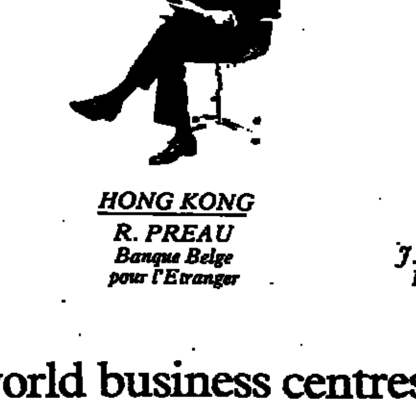
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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Bonds	Last Price
Int-Am Dev. Bank	
IAm 6¾s93	68
IAm 8⅝s95	82.16
IAm 8¼s85	86
IAM 8⅝s01	82
World Bank	
IntBk 5s85	74.16
IntBk 8⅝s95	78.17
IntBk 8⅝s96	78
IntBk 8s80	98.1
InBk 8.15s85	86
IntBk 8.6s85	88.16
InBk 8.35s80	95.2
InBk 8.85s85	87.24
IntBk 8s81	93.24
InBk 8.85s01	79
IntBk 7.8s86	80.16
IntBk 7.65s87	79.4
IntBk 8¼02	76.4
IntBk 8.35s02	78
Corporation Bonds	
AMF 10s85	90
AMInt 9⅝95	74
APL 10⅜97	77
ATO 4⅞s87	62
ATO 10⅜98	82
AbbtL 6¼93	88
AetnCr 8⅝83	88
AetnLf 8⅛07	77
AlaBn 10.55s99	97½
AlaBnc 9½84	92½
AlaP 9s2000	74⅝
AlaP 8½s01	70
AlaP 7⅝s02	68⅝
AlaP 7¾s02	64
AlaP 8⅞s03	71⅞
AlaP 8¼s03	67⅝
AlaP 9⅝s84	79⅝
AlaP 10½05	86
AlaP 8⅞06	78⅝
AlaP 8⅛07	69½
AlaP 8⅝s87	80
AlaP 9⅛07	75
AlaP 9½08	78
AlaP 9⅝08	81
Alskin 6s96	130
Alskin 12⅞99	97⅛
Alexn 5½96	51⅞
AlliL 10⅛99	83
AlliL 4s81	90
AlliL 9s89	88
Allen 11½94	141½
AlldC 5.2s91	84⅝
AlldC 6.6s93	80
AlldC 7⅝96	79½
AlldC 8⅝83	88⅝
AlldPd 7s84	78
Alcoa 4¼s82	92
Alcoa 5¼s91	94⅝
Alcoa 6s92	68
Alcoa 9s95	86⅝
Alcoa 7.45s96	74½
AluCa 9½95	88
AMAX 8s86	84⅝
AMAX 8½s84	87⅝
AFoP 4.8s87	68
AForP 5s30	46½
AFor 5s30r	45½
AAirl 4¼s92	45
AAirl 11s88	93½
AAirl 10⅞88	93½
AAirl 10s89	88⅛
ABrnd 4⅞90	78¼
ABrnd 8⅛85	89⅛
ACeM 6¾91	58
AExC 8½s86	89⅝
AGnIn 6½94	106
AHoist 5½93	108½
AHosp 5⅝99	110
AInvt 8⅛s89	77
AMF 4¼s81	89
AmMot 6s88	80
AmStr 9⅞90	88½
ASug 5.3s93	58¼
ASu 5.3s93r	58¼
ATT 2¾s80	93
ATT 2⅞s82	84⅝
ATT 3¼s84	75
ATT 4⅜s85	75⅝
ATT 4⅜s85r	75
ATT 2⅝s86	66
ATT 2⅞s87	66½
ATT 3⅞s90	60½
ATT 3⅞90r	60
ATT 8⅞00	84
ATT 7s01	71
ATT 6½s79	99½
ATT 7⅛s03	71
ATT 8.80s05	82½
ATT 7¾s82	90⅝
ATT 8⅝s07	82½
Amfac 5¼94	66
AMP 8⅝s85	88
Ampx 5½94	63
Anhr 6s92	73½

Bonds	Last Price
Anhr 9.20s05	87
Anhr 8.55s08	83
Anhr 9.9s86	94⅝
AppP 11⅛83	97⅝
AppP 11s82	96½
AppP 10½s84	93
AppP 11s87	97
Arco 8.70s81	93⅝
Arco 8s82	91⅝
Arco 8⅜s83	90¼
Arco 8s84	88⅝
Arco 7½s82	88¼
Aristr 9⅛89	80⅝
ArizP 7.45s02	66
ArizP 9½s82	93
ArizP 9.8s80	97 25-32
ArizP 10⅝00	93
ArlnRlt 5s86	42
ArmS 4½86r	86
ArmS 8.7s95	84½
Armr 4½83	90
Armr 5s84	88½
ArCk 8s96	80½
ArCk 8.45s84	87
AshO 4⅝93	115¼
AshO 8.8s00	81
ADGC 8⅞83	86⅝
AsCo 9¼90	77¼
AsCo 8.2s87	82⅛
Asinv 4⅝85	73
Atchsn 4s95	56
AtlCL 4.95s88	63
ARich 8⅝00	83⅛
ARich 7.7s00	73⅝
ARich 7⅛03	74
AvcoC 5½93	64½
AvcoC 7½93	64⅝
AvcoF 6⅝87	79¼
AvcoF 9⅛89	85
AvcoF 11s90	95
AvcoF 8½s84	90
AvcoF 8⅞91	77
AvcoF 9⅞99	86
BPNA 10s00	94⅝
BPNA 9⅝01	84
BakInt 7.55s87	80
Bally 6s98	117⅝
BO 4s80	94 25-32
BO 4½95	56⅝
BO 4½10A	68
BalGE 10s82	97
BalGE 8⅝06	77
BalGE 9⅝08	84
BangP 8¼94	81¼
BangP 11½98	86⅝
BangP 11¾98	84¼
BkCol 6½96	83
BkNY 6¾94	97
Banko 7⅝83	73⅛
Banko 8⅞05	80½
Banko 8⅝01	82
Bkam 8.35s07	77
BnkTr 8⅛99	75
BaxL 4⅝s97	120
BaxL 4¾s01	105
BayCol 8½s81f	90
BeatF 7⅝94	93
BecD 4⅝s88	75½
BecD 5s89	70½
BeecA 4⅝93	205
Belco 4⅝s88	121
Belden 8s90	102
BellCn 8⅝06	78
BellCn 9s08	83
BellPa 8⅝06	80⅝
BellPa 7⅝12	69⅞
BellPa 7s80	96 17-32
BellPa 7½13	71½
BellPa 9⅝14	88
BellPa 9⅞15	79
BellPa 8⅛17	76⅞
BellPa 9¼19	84½
BenCo 8.4s88	85
BenCp 11.5s87	93⅛
BenF 4⅝81	89¼
BenNJ 7⅝84	85⅝
Berky 5¼86	53
BethSt 3¼80	95
BethSt 4½90	68⅝
BethSt 5.4s92	78⅝
BethSt 6⅞99	67¼
BethSt 9s00	80
BethSt 8.45s05	74⅝
BlkD 8.45s85	87
BolsC 9.9s86	93
Bordn 9⅝09	85
BorW 7½s93	73
BorW 9⅝s81	93½
vlBoM 6s70f	82½
BosE 9⅛07	76
Brnf 5⅝86xw	60
Brnf 10s86	86½
BrkUn 4⅛83	83½
BrkUn 9⅛95	82½
Brswk 4½81	89½
BudaC 6s10	47
BudaC 11⅞98	86
Bulova 6s90	63
Burlind 5s91	69
Burlind 9s95	82
BurNo 8½96	88
BurNo 5½92	105
BurNo 8.6s99	80⅛
Burro 7⅝81	93⅝
Butte 5½s88	83⅝
Butte 10⅛97	70½
CCI 12⅝98	91⅝

Bonds	Last Price
CIT 7⅝81	90⅛
CIT 8.85s82	90⅞
CIT 9⅛95	83½
CIT 7⅝86	82⅛
CIT 9s97	79⅝
CIT 8⅝08	82
CMEI 6½82f	65⅝
CNA 8½95	74⅝
Caesr 12½90	91
Caesr 11⅛97	83
Caesr 12s94	89½
CPc4s perp	40½
CarPL 7⅝02	70
CaroT 9⅛00	82
Carr 5⅞s89	83
Carr 8⅞s96	79
Carr 7⅝s98	75⅝
CarlH 7.9s82	86
CasNG 10½92	82¼
Case 5½s90	69
CastlC 5⅝94	81
CatTr 5.3s92	73
CatTr 8⅜82	90¼
CatTr 8⅝99	85½
CatTr 5¼00	102¼
Cave 11½00O	83¼
Cave 11½00N	82⅛
Celanse 4s90	69⅞
Cenco 5s96	48⅛
CTIUt 8.1s96	77
CtryTel 9s98	94
ChPac 4⅝84	95
ChrlCo 10⅜98	81
ChsBk 4⅝93	68⅝
ChsBk 8⅝86	87
ChsCp 6½96	70⅝
ChsCp 10.8s99	99⅝
ChsCp 12⅛09	92⅛
Chelse 5¼93	54½
Chelse 10s99	92
Chmtrn 9s94	80⅛
ChNY 5s93	59
ChNY 5½96	61⅞
ChNY 7.8s82	88
ChNY 8¼02	70
ChNY 12.65s04	94½
C&O 4½92	55
ChO 3½96D	87⅛
CPoM 7⅛12	66¼
CPoM 8⅞09	81
CPoM 9s18	84½
CPoV 7⅛12	68
CPoV 8⅝09	80⅝
CPoV 9⅛15	83⅝
CPoV 9½19	88
CPWV 7⅛13	68
CPoWV 9s15	82⅝
ChCft 13s99	93⅝
Chrysl 8⅞95	53⅛
Chryslr 8s98	48½
ChryF 7⅝86	59
ChryF 8.35s91	61
ChryF 7.7s92	56½
ChryF 10s87	87⅝
ChryF 9½83	77⅛
ChryF 9s86	69⅝
ChryF 8⅞82	76½
ChryF 8⅞84	71¼
ChryF 9⅛87	66⅝
Citica 6⅜80	94
Citica 10.8s89	99⅛
Citica 5⅜00	64¼
Citica 8.45s07	77
Citica 8⅛07	74⅛
Citica 11.1s98	93⅛
Citica 12.7s04	98½
CitSv 6⅜97	75¼
CtyInv 7½90	111
CtyInv 8s91	70
CtyInv 8⅞97	72
CtyInv 8½91	69⅛
CtyInv 9s96	73⅛
CtyInv 9⅛97	73½
ClkEq 9s82	90
ClkEq 7.85s91	73
ClkEq 9⅝82	92
ClevEl 7⅛90	74
ClevEl 8⅝91	77
ClevEl 8⅝05	79
ClevEl 9⅛09	82
ClevEl 9.85s10	86
ClevEl 8.85s83	90⅝
ClevEl 8⅝11	75
ClevEl 8⅝12	76½
ColuG 3⅝80	92
ColuG 3⅝81	88
ColuG 4⅝83	88⅝
ColuG 9s94	84
ColuG 8⅝94	83
ColuG 9⅝95	85½
ColuG 8⅝96	76¼
ColuG 7½97M	72
ColuG 7½97J	75
ColuG 7½97O	70⅝
ColuG 9⅝89	92
ColuPl 5⅝94	98
ColuPl 11⅝90	98
ColSO 3⅝86	69
ColSO 7⅝80	93½
ColSO 11s83	97
ColSO 9¼82	90⅛
ColSO 9½84	89⅛
CmlCr 8⅛91	77
CmlCr 8⅝81	95⅛
CmlCr 8.4s87	94¼
CmlCr 8⅞86	85½
CmlCr 8.35s86	82

Bonds	Last Price
CmlCr 8⅝88	84½
CawE 7⅝03F	65
CawE 7⅝03J	70
CmwE 8s03	71
CmwE 8⅝80	97⅛
CmwE 8⅝05	76¼
CmwE 9s83	92
CmwE 8⅝81	93¼
CmwE 9⅝04	81⅛
CmwE 8s82	89¼
CmwE 8⅝07J	71
CmwE 8⅝07D	72⅛
CmwE 8⅛07	72
CmwE 9⅝08	80¼
CmwE 9⅝84	91
CmpSci 6s94	79
ConnM 6⅝90	103
ConnM 6s96	74
ConEd 3¼81	90
ConEd 2⅝82	80
ConEd 3⅝83	77
ConEd 3⅝85	65
ConEd 4⅝86	63⅛
ConEd 5s87	65½
ConEd 4s88	58⅛
ConEd 4⅝90	60
ConEd 5s90	59⅛
ConEd 4⅝92V	54⅛
ConEd 4⅝92W	53
ConE 4⅝92Wr	53⅛
ConEd 4⅝93	54⅛
ConEd 9⅝s	79
ConEd 7.9s01	68⅛
ConEd 7.9s02	68
ConEd 7⅛03	68⅝
ConEd 8.4s03	72
ConEd 9⅝04	76⅛
CFrt 7.95s96	76
CnNG 7⅝94	75⅝
CnNG 8⅝94	80
CnNG 9s95	81
CnNG 8⅝96	75⅝
CnNG 9⅝95	86⅝
CnNG 8⅝96	78
CnPw 4⅝88	54⅛
CnPw 5⅝96	58
CnPw 6⅝98	61¼
CnPw 6⅝98	61¼
CnPw 7⅝99	68
CnPw 8⅝00	72⅛
CnPw 8⅛01	73
CnPw 7½01	67⅛
CnPw 7½02J	63
CnPw 7½02O	65
CnPw 8⅝03	75
CnPw 11⅝94	96⅛
CnPw 11⅝82	97⅛
CnPw 9⅝80	97
CnPw 11⅝00	97
CnPw 9⅝06	81¼
CnPw 8⅝07	74½
CnPw 9s08	75½
ChAir 3½92	51⅞
ChGp 8½90	89
ChC 10.5s89	97½
ChC 8⅝85	85½
ChC 12.15s87	95
CHOII 7½99	76
CHOII 9⅝s99	86½
CHOII 8⅝01	84
CHOII 9⅝09	87⅛
CRT1 10⅛83	95
CoopL 4½92	63
CoopL 10⅛92	84½
CrnPd 5⅝92	71⅝
CornG 7⅝98	75⅛
Crane 6½92	73
Crane 7s93	62
Crane 7s94	62
Crane 8s85	85
Crane 10⅛94	85⅝
CrdF 8s92	71
CrdF 10½81	97
CrdF 10⅝87	94⅛
CrdF 8.2s87	78⅛
CrocN 5⅝96	77
CrocN 10s94	96⅝
CrocN 8.6s02	78
CrwnZ 8⅝00	81½
Crucbl 6⅞92	71¼
Culb 11s05	80
CyprM 8⅝85	85
DPF 5½87	63
Dana 7.3s96	77⅝
Dart 7⅛96	79
Dart 4⅛97	63
Davc 5⅝94	67½
Davc 6s94	66
Davc 6⅞96	93
DaytH 9⅝95	88
DaytP 8⅝01	70
DaytP 8s03	70
DaytP 8⅞07	72
Deere 4⅞83	85⅝
Deere 4½83r	85
Deere 7.9s87	82¼
Deere 5½01	112
DearCr 8⅞82	90⅝
DearCr 8s84	84½
DelPw 9⅝83	91
DetEd 2⅞84	72½
DetEd 2⅞85	66
DetEd 6s96	56½
DetEd 6.4s98	57
DetEd 9s99	74⅛
DetEd 9.15s00	74⅝
DetEd 8.15s00	67⅛

Bonds	Last Price
DetEd 8⅝01	67
DetEd 7⅝01	64⅝
DetEd 7½03	62
DetEd 9⅝04	79
DetEd 12⅛82	100
DetEd 11⅝00	98
DetEd 10⅝06	87¼
DiGior 5⅝93	67½
DiaSh 7.7s01	71⅝
Digit 4½02	118
Dilling 5½94	62
Divers 5⅞93	60
DmBk 7⅝96	63
Dow 7.75s99	76½
Dow 8⅝2000	82
Dow 8.92000	82
Dow 7.4s02	73
Dow 7⅝s03	70½
Dow 8⅝s06	76⅝
Dresr 9⅝95	90
Dresr 8.45s85	85⅛
duPnt 8s81	93⅝
duPnt 8.45s04	81
duPnt 8s86	86
duPnt 8⅛06	82
DukeP 7⅝01	66⅛
DukeP 7⅝02	68
DukeP 7⅝02	66⅝
DukeP 7⅝03	69
DukeP 8⅝03	71⅝
DukeP 9⅝04	84⅝
DukeP 9½05	83½
DukeP 8⅝06	77
DukeP 8⅛07	73
DukeP 9⅝08	82
DukeP 10⅝09	88
DukeP 10⅝09	92½
DuqL 3⅝84	74
DuqL 8⅝00	76
DuqL 9s06	79
DuqL 8⅝07	72
EGG 3½s87	89⅝
ESys 4½s92	120
EasAir 5s92	47
EasAir 4⅝93	46
EasAir 11½99	88⅝
Eaton 7.6s96	74¼
ElPas 8½95	105
Englh 5⅛97	150
Ens 9⅝s95	85
Ens 8.95s99	79
EssxC 11⅝98	85
Estrl 6¼95	81⅛
Estrl 12½95	93
Exxon 6s97	66¼
Exxon 6½98	69⅛
ExxP 9s04	85⅝
ExxP 8.05s88	95
ExxP 8⅝00	85¼
ExxP 7.65s83	88⅝
ExxP 8⅛01	79
Fairch 4⅞92	185
FairFd 9s96	92½
Fal 8.85s96	78⅝
Famly 5s81	83⅝
Farah 5s94	39⅛
Feddr 5s96	38⅝
Feddr 8⅞94	59½
FedN 4⅝s96	84
FPapB 5s81	92½
Ferro 5⅞92	88½
Flimwy 11s98	78½
Flimwy 10s99	72
Finan 10⅛90	86¼
FinCpA 6s88	60
FBkSy 8⅝83	90
FBkSy 11.1s89	93⅛
FstChi 6⅝80	93⅝
FstChi 7⅝86	81⅛
FIntBn 9s83	91
FMerBc 9⅝83	92
FtNBAll 9s84	91
FtNOre 6⅝80	97
FtNBo 7.6s81	93⅝
FtNBo 8s82	90⅝
FtNBo 8.3s85	85⅞
FtPenn 5s93	50⅛
FstSec 11s99	98⅛
FUnRE 8⅝99	94
FtWis 8⅝09	75
FisbM 4⅝97	60
FishF 6½94	61
FlexlV 4⅝97	61
FlaECs 5s11	76⅛
FlaPL 8⅝80	96⅛
FlaPL 8⅞82	94
FlaPL 10⅝81	96½
FlaPL 9⅛84	92
FlyTigr 7s80	100
Ford 8⅛90	82
Ford 7.4s80	98⅝
Ford 9⅛94	88½
FrdC 8½91	79½
FrdC 7½91	73⅛
FrdC 4½96	57
FrdC 4⅝98	65
FrdC 7s80	96½
FrdC 8.7s99	78½
FrdC 7½93	75⅛
FrdC 7⅝93	76
FrdC 8⅝82	91½
FrdC 9⅝81	95⅝
FrdC 10½94	91

Bonds	Last Price
FrdC 8⅝83	90⅝
FrdC 9½95	89⅝
FrdC 8.85s85	88⅝
FrdC 9.7s00	85
FrdC 8⅝86	88½
FrdC 8⅝86	87
FrdC 9⅛01	83
FrdC 8.1s84	85
FrdC 8⅛88	80
FrdC 7⅝89	78⅝
FrdC 7.85s88	76
FrdC 8⅝02	76
FrdC 8⅝84	87⅝
FrdC 8½88	83⅝
FrdC 9s84	91
FrdC 8⅝90	84⅝
FrdC 9½85	91⅞
FrdC 9.55s89	89⅞
FaMcK 6s94	93½
Fruf 5½94	70½
FruF 8s87	87½
Fuqua 7s88	70
Fuqua 9½98	72⅝
Fuqua 9⅝97	74
Gamb 10s89	83¼
GnATr 5⅝99	74⅝
GCIa 5½87	81
GnEl 5.3s92	71
GnEl 7⅛96	78½
GnEl 8½84	82
GEICr 7s80	96⅝
GEICr 8⅞82	92
GEICr 8.6s85	86⅝
GEICr 8.4s81	95½
GEIC 8.65s84	89½
GEICr 8⅛86	84⅝
GEICr 7⅝88	77⅝
GEICr 8⅛97	79⅝
GEICr 9⅛84	92
GEICr 9⅝87	93
GFood 8⅝90	91⅝
GFood 7⅛84	88
GHost 7s94	55
GnInst 5s92	81
GMIIs 8⅝95	83½
GMA 5s80	94
GMA 5s81	90⅝
GMA 5s81r	94
GMA 4⅝82	83⅛
GMA 4⅝83	82
GMA 4½85	73⅝
GMA 4⅝86	70
GMA 4⅝87	68½
GMA 6⅝88	73
GMA 7⅛90	73
GMA 8s93	77
GMA 7⅝94	75¼
GMA 7⅝95	71½
GMA 7⅛92	72⅝
GMA 7.85s98	75⅝
GMA 8⅝99	83⅛
GMA 8.70s83	90⅝
GMA 8⅝s85	86½
GMA 8⅛s84	87⅛
GMA 8⅝s00	82
GMA 8⅝86A	83½
GMA 8⅛86J	84
GMA 8⅝s01	80
GMA 8.15s86	82⅝
GMA 8⅛96	77⅛
GMA 7.35s87	81
GMA 8s02	75⅛
GMA 7.3s85	81
GMA 8s07	74½
GMA 8⅛06	76
GMA 8.2s88	83
GMA 8.65s08	79¼
GMA 8⅝88	83⅝
GMA 8⅝85	89½
GMA 9s84	91
GMA 9⅝89	92½
GMA 9⅝03	89⅝
GMA 9⅛89	88⅛
GMA 9.4s04	86⅛
GM 8.85s85	87⅛
GM 8⅝s05	84⅝
GTE 4s90	60¼
GTE 6¼91	83⅝
GTE 5s92	65
GTE 6⅞96	78⅛
GTE 9⅝99	85
GWat 8⅝s96	85
Gene 10⅝84	82
GaPac 5⅛96	85½
GaPac 6⅞82	91⅝
GaPac 7⅝85	83
GaPw 8⅝00	72⅝
GaPw 7⅝01	69
GaPw 7½02J	64
GaPw 7½02D	65
GaPw 7⅝03	65
GaPw 8⅝04	70½
GaPw 11⅝00	91⅝
GaPw 11⅝05	91
GaPw 9⅝08	78½
GaPw 10½09	85⅝
GaPw 11s09	89
GldLw 4⅝87	82
GloMar 12⅞98	91⅝
Gdrch 7s97	68
Gdrch 9⅝82	92½
Gdyr 8.6s95	76½

Bonds	Last Price
Grace 4¼90	72
Grace 6½96	121½
GranC 4⅝94	62½
GfNoR 3⅛00	37
GfNoR 2⅛10	30
GfNoR 3⅝00	53¼
Greyh 6½90	82¼
Greyh 9⅝01	80⅝
GreyF 9.7 84	89
GthRt 6⅞82	75⅝
Grum 4¼92	60
GlfWn 6s88	67
GlfWn 5½93	83½
GlfWn 7s03A	58
GlfWn 7s03B	58⅝
GlfMo 5s56f	34
GlfOil 8½95	83⅝
GlfOil 9.55s09	88½
GlfRes 10⅝97	83
GlfRes 12½04	91½
GlfStU 7⅛92	76
Hallb 7.95s95	77
Hallb 8⅛81	93½
HorBk 7.2s80	94½
Hawn 9s2000	79⅝
Hellr 9½89	84⅝
Hellr 9⅝91	76⅛
Hellr 7⅝80	94 1-32
Hellr 10⅛86	90⅛
Hercul 6½99	75½
Hercul 8⅝83	90
Heubn 4⅞97	55⅛
Heubn 8⅝85	86⅞
HltnH 5½95	195½
HockV 4½99	45½
Holldy 9½95	85½
HonyF 8.2s98	75
HonyF 9.65s81	93
HonyF 8.7s86	84⅝
Honey 6.1s92	71
HoovU 8⅝96	91¼
HosAff 10s91	90
HoCp 10⅝90	95⅝
Hosfin 5⅛94	57
HousF 4⅞81	90⅝
HousF 5s82	81½
HousF 4⅝87	64¼
HousF 8s84	88
HouF 10.4s81	95⅝
HousF 9s00	79
HousF 8½83	88
HousL 5⅝85	84
HNG 9.75s95	97½
HughsT 9s00	82½
Humn 11.7s98	86¼
Humn 9½98	78
HuntIR 9⅝04	70
ITTF 11⅛85	95⅛
ITTF 8⅝03	89
IllBel 2⅝81	89
IllBel 7⅝06	71½
IllBel 8s04	76
IllBel 8⅛16	76¼
IllPw 7.6s01	70
IllPw 7⅝03	70
IllPw 10⅛04	94
IllPw 8⅛07	74
InMic 10⅛82	93¼
InMic 11s83	97½
InMic 10⅛87	91½
InMP 10⅝84	94⅝
IndBel 8⅛11	74¼
IndBel 10s14	91¾
IndBel 8⅛17	75
IndNtl 8⅛96	85
IngR 8⅝s85	88½
InldStl 8⅝95	79⅝
InldStl 8⅝99	82½
InldStl 7.9s07	71
Insilco 9⅞99	100½
Insinv 7⅝80f	85
IBM 9⅞86	93⅝
IBM 9⅝04	89⅝
IntHrv 4.8s91	58⅝
IntHrv 8⅝95	78
IntHrv 9s04	81½
InHvC 4⅝81	88
InHvC 8⅛97	80
InHvC 9.15s82	92½
InHvC 8⅝81	95
InHvC 9s84	88½
InHvC 8.35s86	84
IPap 8.85s95	84½
IPap 4½96	53½
IntSilvr 5s93	62⅛
IntTT 8.9s95	81⅝
IntTT 11s82	97⅝
IntTT 9⅝83	91⅝
IntTT 8⅝00	99
IntTT 10s00	85
InvDiv 6½92	76¼
IpcoH 5⅛89	64½
Itel 9⅝98	37½
Itel 10½98	45¼
JnM 9.7s85	91
JonsLl 6⅝94	49
JonsLl 6½88	57
JoneL 6⅝94	52½
JoneL 9⅝95	70⅛
JoneL 9⅝96	70
Kmart 6s99	83¼
Kone 9½90	79
KCSo 3¼84	68

Bonds	Last Price
KaufB 12⅛99	89
Kenn 7⅝01	69
KyPw 7⅛80	99½
KerrMc 8s83	87⅝
KevStl 7¼93	75¼
KimCl 4⅝86	88¼
Kirsch 6s95	73½
Kroft 8⅝04	78⅝
Krogr 9s95	87¼
Krogr 9⅝83	95
LFE 10s92	71⅝
LTV 5s88	51⅞
LTV 9¼97	64½
LTV 11s07	73⅝
LearS 10s04	82
Lfemk 11s98	81½
Lfemk 11⅝99	87⅝
LigGp 7.6s97	74½
LincFt 8½96	76
Lionel 10⅝99	81½
Litton 3½87	84½
Litton 8⅝rea	84¼
Lockh 4½92	56⅛
Loew 6⅞93	70½
LomN 5½91	72
LonSl 5⅝93	87
LoisLt 9⅛82	98⅝
LoisLt 9⅝83	91
Loral 10⅝97	87
LouN 3⅝03F	44½
LouN 7⅝93	68
LouGs 9⅝00	83
Lowen 8½96	69¼
LuckSt 6⅞80	112
Lykes 7½94N	52⅝
Lykes 7⅛94	53
Lykes 11s00	73½
Lynch 8½99	101½
MGIC 5s93	66½
MGIC 8⅝88	82½
MacD 6s87	87
MckF 9⅝90	81½
MckF 9⅞91	85¼
MckTr 5⅛81	90
Macke 4⅝92	60
McyCr 8s82	91
McyCr 9⅛80	97
MfrH 7.6s81	90⅝
MfrH 8⅝82	90
MfrH 8⅝07	79⅝
MfrH 12.15s87	93½
MfrHT 8½85	85⅛
MarO 7.65s83	85⅝
Marcor 6⅛88	70
MortA 9⅝96	85½
MdCu 5⅝94	80
MaMu 6¼91	62
MayDC 9s89	82½
McCro 5s81	85⅝
McCro 6½92	50
McCro 7⅝94	51⅛
McCro 10⅛85	85
McCro 7½94N	54
McCro 7⅝97	53½
McCro 7⅝95	53
McDnl 9⅝82	95½
McDnl 9s85	90½
McDnl 8⅝88	84⅝
McDD 4⅝91	98½
McGH 3⅞92	63
Melln 7.8s82	88⅝
Melln 10.8s89	99⅝
Melln 11⅛89	93¼
Melvl 4⅝s96	85½
Memx 5⅛90	56¼
MerTx 11.2s99	99⅝
Merck 7⅝85	86⅝
MGM 10s93	83
MGM 10s94	80⅛
MGM 10½s96	86
MGM 9⅝s86	90
Metro 9½88	80⅛
MichB 7s12	67
MichB 9.6s08	88½
MichB 8⅝15	75½
MichB 9⅝18	84½
MicG 10⅝82	95
MicW 8⅝s93	81½
MidMi 8s80	94½
MileL 6½92	80
MMM 8.20s	88⅛
MRvT 9⅝90	94⅝
MKT 4s90	47
MKT 5½33f	18½
MKT 5½33fr	17
MPcCp 8s94	173⅛
MPac 4¼90	63⅛
MPac 4¼05	44¼
MPac 4¼20f	42⅝
MPac 4⅜30f	43
MPac 5s45f	43
MoPtC 10s97	83⅛
MoAl 8.45s05	80½
Mobil 8½01	80⅝
MobO 7⅝01	73
MohD 5½94	53
Monog 10s99	80
Monog 11s04	82½
Mons 9⅛00	84
Mons 8s85	84½
Mons 8½00	78½
MntWC 6½87	69
MntWC 7⅝88	73

Bonds	Last Price
MntWC 9s89	82¼
MntWC 9¼90	84½
MntWC 9⅝83	92½
MntWC 8⅝86	80
MonyM 7s90	81½
Moran 4⅝98	66½
Moran 8s86	86
Motrla 8s07	76
MtSTl 2⅝86	63
MtSTl 7⅝11	70⅝
MtSTl 7⅝13	72½
MtSTl 9⅝12	88½
MtSTl 9⅝15	87¼
MtSTl 8.7s81	94
MtSTl 7⅝16	74¼
MtSTl 8s17	73
MtSTl 8⅝18	79¼
MtSTl 9⅛14	86¼
NCNB 8⅛99	72
NCR 9s85	90½
NLInd 7½95	74⅝
NLT 8.80s85	90
NorE 10½80	96½
NBisc 4⅝87	66⅝
NCan 5s93	84
NCash 5.6s91	84
NCash 7.7s94	81
NCity 5½88	59
NCity 6½91	57½
NDist 5s83r	85
NDist 4½92	100
NFGs 12⅛83	100
NHom 4⅝96	34
NInd 5⅝88	74½
NInd 10s99	78
NRUt 10⅝81	95½
NRUt 8.95s85	88⅛
NRUt 9⅝s85	89⅝
NSH 8s95	77⅛
NEnT 8⅝09	70
NEnT 8.2s04	76
NEnT 7⅝07	70
NEnT 8s03	74½
NEnT 9½10	85½
NJBTl 3⅝88	61⅝
NJBTl 7⅝11	70
NJBTl 7⅝12	71
NJBTl 7⅝13	73⅝
NJBTl 8s16	71½
NJBTl 8⅝18	79⅝
NYBkS 10.8s81	97¼
vlNYH 4s07f	87⅛
vlNYH 4½sf	14⅛
NYEG 7⅝01	71⅛
NYEG 7⅝81	91⅛
NYE 10.6s82	94⅝
NYEG 9⅝05	78½
NYEG 9⅝06	85
NYTl 2⅝82	81½
NYTl 3s89	55⅛
NYTl 4½91	60⅛
NYTl 4½93	55
NYTl 3⅝96	48½
NYTl 7⅝06	73¼
NYTl 8s08	74½
NYTl 7⅝11	70
NYTl 8.3s12	76
NYTel 9s14	82½
NYTel 8s83	90
NYTl 8⅝15	81
NYTl 8⅝16	79
NYTl 8⅛15	78⅛
NYTl 7⅝17	73
NYTl 8⅝18	82½
NewhL 6s95	101⅛
NIMP 3½87	78
NIMP 3¼83	73
NIMP 4⅝87	65
NIMP 12.6s81	100
NIMP 10.2s05	80½
NIMP 10⅝85	97
Norlin 9s88	74½
NoAPh 4s92	63
NoIllG 8½83	88⅝
NoIllG 8¼84	86⅝
NoNG 4½84	78½
NoNG 9½90	87½
NoNG 8s91	80
NoNG 7⅝92	76¼
NoPac 4s84	84⅝
NoPac 4s97	53⅝
NoPac 3s47	33⅝
NoPac 3s47r	31⅝
NoSP 5s90	61
NwBn 6⅝03	94
NwBn 12.15s89	95
NwstI 7½94	72
NwnBl 3⅝96	49⅛
NwnBl 7⅝11	73
NwnBl 7½05	72
NwnBl 10s14	92½
NwnBl 8⅝12	80½
NwnBl 8⅛17	76½
NwnBl 9⅛16	86
NorIS 6s98	70½

Bonds	Last Price
Oakln 4⅝87	155
Oakln 11⅞98	91½
OccIP 11s82	97¼
Ogden 5s93	73
OhBIT 2½11	70⅝
OhBIT 7⅝13	73⅝
OhBIT 9s18	82¼
OhEd 2⅝80	94 1-32
OhEd 10s81	95½
OhEd 9½06	83
OhEd 8⅝07	71⅝
OhEd 9½08	83⅝
OhEl 11s83	96
OhPw 10⅛82	93⅝
OhPw 12⅛81	99¼
OutbM 7⅝96	82⅝
OwnIll 4½92	75
OwnIll 9s81	92⅛
PPG 9s95	84½
PPG 8s85	85⅝
PPG 9⅝89	91
PSA 11⅝04	97¼
PGE 3s79	99 3-16
PGE 3⅝s82	84
PGE 3⅛84X	74
PGE 3⅝s84	75
PGE 4½s86	63¼
PGE 5s89	64
PGE 5s91	60
PGE 5s91r	57
PGE 4⅝s92	62⅛
PGE 4½s93	53
PGE 4⅝s95	55
PGE 4½96JJ	54
PGE 8⅞s02	79
PGE 8s2003	71⅛
PGE 7½s03	70½
PGE 7½s04	69½
PGE 7⅝05ZZ	70
PGE 7⅝05A	70½
PGE 9⅝s06	79⅝
PGE 9.85s82	97
PGE 9⅝s06	83
PGE 9½s85	92½
PGE 8⅛08	73⅛
PGE 8½09	76
PGE 9⅝11	82½
PGE 10⅛12	87½
PacGT 8s90	89
PacLS 9s85	84⅝
PNwT 8⅝10	80⅝
PNwT 8⅝08	81⅛
PNwT 9s12	84⅝
PNwt 8⅛18	81
PNwT 10⅛19	91
PSwAir 6s87	67
PacTT 3½81	86
PacTT 3⅝83	77½
PacTT 2⅝85	66
PacTT 2⅝86	64
PacTT 3⅝87	55½
PacTT 4⅝88	61
PacTT 3⅝91	51½
PacTT 8.65s05	73⅝
PacTT 8⅝06	74
PacTT 7.8s07	67¼
PacTT 7⅛08	63⅝
PacTT 7⅝80	96½
PacTT 7⅝09	67
PacTT 9⅝11	79
PacTT 9s81	94
PacTT 9.1s84	91
PacTT 8⅝15	74⅝
PacTT 8⅝17	72⅛
PacTT 9⅝14	79⅝
PacTT 9s18	74⅝
PacTT 9⅝18	80
PacTT 9⅝16	81
PacTT 9⅝19	80½
Paine 11½99	88¼
PAA 4½s84	76
PAA 4½s86	56½
PAA 5¼s89	54½
PAA 11¼s86	95
PAA 11⅛s86	93
PAA 7½s98	95½
PAA 9⅝s96	107
PAA 11½94A	95⅛
PAA 11½94B	93
Papcft 5⅛94	70½
PatPet 8½92	111
PenC 7s87Af	86
PenC 7s87Bf	51⅞
PenC 8s87Yf	67½
PennD 5s82	79
PenyF 5⅝87	68½
PenyF 7⅝91	72½
PnyF 9.45s81	94
PenyF 10.2s94	85
Penny 8⅝95	82½
Penny 9s99	83
PaPL 10½82	94⅝
Penwl 9⅛95	87½
Penwl 9⅝s85	86½
Pennzl 7⅛88	76⅛

Bonds	Last Price
Pennzl 7⅝88	76
Pennzl 5⅛96	130
Pennzl 8⅝96	77
Pennz 10⅝83	97½
Pennzl 8⅝01	76
Pepsic 8¼85	88
PeraM 3⅝80	95¼
Pfizer 4s97	85½
Pfizer 8⅛99	82⅝
Pfizer 8⅝85	89
Phelp 8.1s96	75
Phelp 8½s85	83⅛
PhilEl 2⅝81	83½
PhilEl 3⅝88	59
PhilEl 5s89	62
PhilEl 6½93	62½
PhilEl 4½94	55
PhilEl 6⅞97	59⅝
PhilEl 9s95	78
PhilEl 7⅝00	67
PhilEl 8⅛96	72½
PhilEl 7⅝01	64
PhilEl 7½98	67
PhilEl 7½99	67⅝
PhilEl 8½04	71⅛
PhilEl 11s80	97¼
PhilEl 12⅝81	99
PhilEl 11⅝00	97½
PhilEl 11s00	91
PhilEl 9⅝06	78
PhilEl 9⅝02	81
PhilEl 8⅝07	72¼
PhilEl 9⅛08	73⅝
PhilM 6⅝93	73
PhilM 8.85s82	92
PhilM 8⅛85	88
PhilM 9.55s86	92
PhilIP 7⅝01	74⅛
PhilV 5¼s94	56½
Pionr 9½s82	92½
Pittstn 4s97	52½
Pittstn 9.2s04	84¾
Pneum 9⅝98	78
PorG 10½80	96⅝
PorG 10s82	92⅛
PorG 9⅝s85	86⅝
PorG 11⅝05	91½
PorG 8⅝07	79⅞
PotEl 9½s05	80
PotEl 7⅝s07	70
PotEl 8⅝09	76
PotEl 10⅝04	92
PotEl 10⅛81	95½
PrimeC 6⅝98	104
ProcG 3⅝81	87
ProcG 7s02	72
ProcG 8⅛05	81
PSCol 8⅛00	78⅝
PSCol 7½02	72
PSInd 8s04	73
PSInd 9⅝81	95
PSInd 7⅝07	67
PSNH 12s99	89⅝
PSEG 9s95	81¼
PSEG 8½04	75⅛
PSEG 12s04	104½
PSEG 8⅝06	75
PSEG 8.45s06	76¼
PSEG 8⅛07	75½
Pugt 10⅝83	96
Pugt 10.45s85	96½
Purex 4⅝94	67
RCA 9⅛s90	88⅛
RCA 4½s92	61⅛
RCA 10.2s92	96½
RainB 9½85	89½
RalsP 5⅛00	78
Ramln 8s95	120
Ramln 5s96	62
Ramln 10s00	122
Ramln 10s93	74¼
RapA72 7s94	49
RapA69 7s94	49½
RapA 7½s85	48⅝
RapA 6s88	56⅝
RapA 10⅝03	69
RapA 12s99	77¼
RapA 10⅛04	69½
RapA 11s05	71
RdaB 5½s88	147
RtyRef 12s98	87½
RtyRef 11⅝98	88
RelGp 9⅛98	78
RelGp 9⅝99	78⅝
RepMt 9s90f	98⅝
RepStl 8.9s95	83½
RevrC 5½92	63
Revl 8.45s85	87
Rayln 7⅝01	71½
Rayln 8s07	77
RevM 4½91	65⅛
RevTb 7s89	80
RevTb 7⅛94	77⅝
Riegel 5s93	69
RochG 10⅛83	94⅝

Bonds	Last Price
RochG 9⅛06	79⅝
RochT 4⅜94	77⅛
Rocln 4⅛91	92⅛
Rocln 8⅝95	81⅛
Rocln 8.9s86	88⅝
Rohr 5⅛86	76½
Rydr 11⅛90	93⅝
SCM 5½s88	72½
Sabin 6½99	132
SatSt 7.4s97	78
StLSaF 4s97	51
StLSoF 5s06f	42½
SanD 9.3s79	99 7-32
SanD 10.782	96
SanD 10s06	89⅝
SanD 9⅝08	85
Sandrs 5s92	61¼
SFeIn 6⅛98	162
SaFP 8⅝80	95
SoulRl 8½80	96 17-32
SavEl 12⅛81	99
SavEl 9.8s86	87
Savin 11⅝98	83½
SeaCst 8.35s96	74
Seafst 9⅛01	80⅛
Searl 7½80	95
Searl 8s81	93
Sears 4⅝83	82
Sears 6⅝93	71¾
Sears 8⅝95	84½
Sears 7⅝85	86⅛
Sears 8s06	77⅛
Sears 7⅝07	74⅛
SearA 5s82	83½
SearA 5s82r	82½
SearA 8⅝86	86
Seatrin 6s94	49
SecP 7.7s82	89
SecP 8.8s85	88½
SHS 10⅝03	85
ShellO 5.3s92	68⅝
ShellO 8½00	82
ShellO 7⅛02	72
ShellO 8⅛05	84⅛
ShWi 6⅝95	69⅝
Signl 8.85s94	87
Sinclr 4⅝86	211
Sinclr 4.6s88	71½
Singer 8s99	62¼
SklICo 5s92	80½
SmK 8.15s84	86⅛
SohioB 8⅝83	90⅝
SohioP 8⅝01	81½
SoAIT 6⅝82f	77¼
SoCBl 8⅛04	79½
SoCBl 7⅝07	69
SoCBl 7⅛12	70¼
SoCBl 8⅛13	76⅛
SoCBl 10s14	91¼
SoCBl 9.2s10	83⅛
SoCBl 8.2s83	89½
SoCBl 8⅛17	75¼
SoCBl 8⅛15	77½
SoCBl 9⅝19	88¼
SoCBl 9⅝18	89
SoastB 4⅝97	54
SoastB 10s83	90
SoBIT 2⅝85	68
SoBIT 7.6s08	71½
SoBIT 7⅝10	70⅛
SoBIT 7⅝13	72¼
SoBIT 8s14	75
SoBIT 8⅛16	76½
SoBIT 8⅛17	75⅝
SCE 3⅝80	91⅛
SoCG 8.85s95	77½
SoCG 10⅛81	95
SoCG 8½97	76¼
SCouG 9½95	87
SNET 8⅛08	73
SNET 9⅝10	88½
SPac 4½s81	92
SPac 4½81r	92
SPac 10.35s94	89
SPac 5⅛s83	82
SPac 2⅝s96	43
SPac 2⅝96r	43
SouRy 5s94	55⅛
SoutF 10⅝86	92⅛
SwBT 2⅝85	68½
SwBT 8⅝07	81⅝
SwBT 6⅝11	66
SwBT 7⅝09	72⅛
SwBT 7⅝12	70
SwBT 7⅝13	72⅛
SwBT 8⅛14	77⅛
SwBT 8.2s82	93
SwBT 9⅛15	83
SwBT 8⅛16	80½
SwBT 8⅛17	78
SwBT 8⅛18	82½
SwBT 9⅝19	88½
Sperry 8.2s96	78⅛
Sperry 6s00	112½
SperyF 7⅝85	82

Bonds	Last Price
Solegl 5⅛83	76
Squibb 8s85	86½
Staly 8⅛95	84
SOCal 4⅝83	82
SOCal 5⅛92	68⅝
SOCal 7s96	73⅛
SOCal 8⅝05	83⅛
StOln 3⅝82	80⅛
StOln 4⅝83	81
StOInd 6s91	71½
StOln 6s98	65⅝
StOln 9.2s04	89
StOln 10.4s89	99⅝
StOln 8⅝05	80
StOln 7⅝07	77
StdOh 7.4s99	73
StdOh 8⅛00	80⅛
StdOh 7½86	80⅛
StdOh 8⅛07	79
StPkg 5⅛90	50
StPkg 6s90	52⅛
Staul 8⅝86	82⅛
Staul 8.85s01	80½
SterlBn 6½90	63
SterBr 4⅛86	123
Suave 5s97	49
SunCh 11⅝96	89
SunCh 11⅛96	84⅛
SunCo 7⅛02	70
Sundstr 5s93	96½
Sunsh 6½89	100
SupOil 9⅝89	92¼
SupOil 9⅝99	90½
Sutro 6⅝82	81½
Sybrn 4⅝87	74⅝
TRE 9⅝02	148
TalcNt 6s94	52½
TalcNt 13⅛99	89
Tallyl 8⅛97	76½
Tandy 10s94	84
Tandy 10s91	84⅛
Tandy 6½03	112
Tapp 5⅛s94	56½
Teledy 7s99	69
Teledy 10s04	85
Telex 9s96	66⅛
Telex 11⅝96	84⅝
Tenco 7s93	69⅛
Tenco 8¼91	82
Tenco 9s94	84
TVA 7s97	70⅛
TVA 7s97r	72⅝
TV 7.35s97B	73½
TV 7.35s97Br	73⅛
TV 7.35s97C	72⅛
TV 7.35s97Cr	73⅛
TVA 7.4s97	72¼
TVA 7.4s97r	73¼
TV 7.35s98A	73⅛
TV 7.35s98Ar	73
TV 7.35s98B	73⅛
TV 7.35s98Br	73
TV 7⅝s98C	75½
TVA 7.7s98	75½
TVA 8.05s99	78
TV 8.05s99r	78¾
TarR 2⅞s85	68½
Tesoro 5⅛89	107
Texco 5⅝97	63
Texco 7⅝01	78
Texco 8⅞05	83
Texco 8½06	81
TxPac 5s00	55
TxCBn 8⅝85	89
TxInd 7⅛92	75⅛
TxInt 11½old	85
TxInt 11½nw	86
TxOG 7½92	75⅝
TxOG 7⅛92	74
Texfi 4⅞96	30½
Time 7⅝86	83
Time 9⅝09	90
TmeM 9⅝86	93¼
TolEd 9s00	74¼
TolEd 7½02	61½
TolEd 8s03	67⅛
TolEd 10s82	92⅝
TolEd 9.35s85	88
TWA 4s92	41¼
TWA 5s94	45½
TWA 10s85	90
TWA 11s86	91½
TWCp 10s99	70⅛
Trans 9⅝83	93⅝
Trans 8⅝01	77
Trans 10⅝04	89
TranF 7⅝91	76⅛
TrGPL 6⅛87	71
TrGPL 8⅝90	78⅛
TrGPL 9½90	80⅛
TrGPL 9⅝86	88
Trvlr 8.7s95	78⅛
TrISM 7s92f	49
TrISM 7⅝80f	92⅛
TucEP 10⅛05	92
TCFox 10⅛98	82
UNC 12s98	91¼
UVInd 5⅝95	61⅛
UVInd 8⅞97	97½
UBk 7.35s01	65

Bonds	Last Price
UCarb 5.3s97	60⅛
UCarb 8⅛05	80
UCarb 7⅝06	70⅝
UCarb 9⅝86	91
UCarb 9.35s09	89
UnCp 6s88	68
UnEl 10⅝05	89½
UOilC 4⅝86	76½
UOilC 6⅝98	72⅛
UOilC 8⅝82	91
UOilC 8⅝85	86½
UOilC 8⅝06	79
UPac 4⅝99	241
UPac 8.6s83	90
UPac 8.4s01	88¼
Uniryl 5½96	41
UnAL 4¼92	52
UBrnd 7⅝88	71⅛
UBrnd 5½94	50
UBrnd 9⅝98	69½
UtdFn 8⅛87	80
UGsP 8⅝89	84
UGsP 10⅛90	94⅝
UJer 7⅝97	63
USGy 4⅝91	53
USHo 5⅛96	63¼
USHo 10s87	82
USPIC 8s96	73⅛
USRlt 5⅝89	55½
USStl 4½86	71
USStl 9⅝96	57¼
USStl 7⅝01	72
USStl 5⅛01	59
UnTec 5⅛91	67
UnTec 4½92	53
UnTec 9s85	90
UnTec 9⅝04	88
UnUtl 5s93	70
Uplhn 8⅛85	87¼
USLIF 9⅛85	91
UtaP 10⅛83	95⅝
UtaP 10⅛05	95
UtaP 8⅝06	83⅝
UtaP 8⅝06	75
Valer 7⅝91	69⅝
Verex 4⅝92	59½
VerP 9⅝98	77⅛
VaSw 5s2003	51
VaEP 3⅝81	86¼
VaEP 3⅝86	60⅛
VaNBn 8⅞86	81
VaRy 6s2008	54¼
WasE 6⅝86	70⅝
Walor 5½91	88⅝
WaltJ 5⅝91	76½
WaltJ 8s98	67⅛
WaltJ 9½96	83
WarC 9⅛96	77¼
WarL 8.3s85	87⅛
WarL 8⅝00	83
Wean 5½93n	57
Wean 5½93	58¼
WellF 9.55s85	93
WsPIP 7⅝00	82
WnAcc 9½79	99¼
WAirL 5¼93	82
WAirL 10s84	96
WBnc 7⅝82	90
WBnc 7¼04	91½
WCNA 10⅛97	84
WCNA 10.7s98	83⅝
WElec 8⅝95	79
WElec 7⅝96	76½
WPl 10s01	80⅛
WUC 5⅛97	50¼
WUC 10⅝97	81
WUTl 5s92	51
WUTl 8.45s96	70
WUTl 7.9s97	64⅝
WUTl 12½81	99½
WUTl 10s86	88
WstC 8½91	78⅝
WstgE 5⅝92	66
WstgE 8⅝95	77
Wstvco 9s83	89
Weyh 8⅝00	80⅝
Weyh 8.9s04	81
Weyh 8s85	87⅛
Weyh 7.95s06	77¼
WhitC 5½92	89
WhMt 5⅛93	50½
WhMt 7½93	59
Whitkr 10s96	80
Wicke 5⅛94	55⅛
Wicke 9s99	89½
Wms 10⅝83	92
WilsFd 7⅝97	54¼
WilsFd 9½84	80⅛
WilsFd 8⅝97	56
WisC 4s2004	43
WisTl 7⅛07	67
WiscTl 8s14	76¼
Witco 4½93	85
Woml 5½94	123
Woolw 9s99	82½
WdAir 10s93	75⅝
WdAir 11⅛94	86
WylLb 5⅛88	71
Wyly 7⅛95f	55
Xerox 6s95	85½

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
Xerox 8.2s82	91	Zapt 4⅝88C	117
Xerox 8⅝99	84	Zapt 10⅛01	81⅞
YngtS 10½00	75⅝	Zapt 10⅛97	76½
YngtS 9⅝91	71¼	Zayre 5⅛94	59⅝
Zapt 4⅝88B	117	Zayre 8s96	60
Zapt 4⅝88	119	Zurn 5⅛94	74½

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
Austlo 5⅛80	98	EurCS 8⅝84	89½
Austl 8.45s80	96½	EurCS 8⅞84	87
Austlo 8⅝86	87⅝	EurCS 8⅝96	83
Austlo 9⅝96	83	Eurln 8⅝84	88½
Austlo 8⅝83	89	Eurln 9⅛98	82
Austlo 9s96	82	Eurln 9⅝86	89¼
Austlo 9⅝93	87½	Finlnd 9s88	85½
Austria 9s82	94½	JapnD 8⅛81	93¼
Austria 7.8s84	85	Mexco 8⅛97	71
Austria 8⅝92	83½	Mexco 10s80	98⅝
BanObr 9⅛82	90	NZeal 7⅛84	85⅝
BanqF 9⅝80	98	NipTT 7⅝82	91¼
BanqF 8.95s83	90	NipTT 8⅛87	84
Brazil 10s81	97	Norwy 8⅛80	96 3-32
Brazil 9s82	87	Nwy 8.85s80	95
Caisse 9⅝80	97½	Norw 8⅛81M	93¼
Caisse 8⅝84	91	Norwy 8⅛81J	94
Caisse 7.9s81	92½	Norwy 7⅝82	91
Cuba 4½77mf	14½	SocNC 8⅛83	90½
Czec 6s60mf	48	SoEuP 5⅛82	91
ElFro 8⅝83	93	Swed 9s97	82
ElFro 8.9s86	85½	Swed 9⅛98	83
Eston 7s67mf	20	Venez 7⅛82	88¼
EurCS 8⅝83	91½	Venez 8⅛92	85

Stock Exchange In N.Y. Votes To Limit Access

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT) — Members of the New York Stock Exchange has voted to restrict outsiders from buying yearly access to the exchange without buying an exchange seat. The Securities and Exchange Commission must now approve the constitutional amendment, which passed by a 574-to-510½ vote Friday.

At a time when the Big Board is under government pressure to help develop a unified national market system and to open its order flow to others, proponents of the measure saw limiting access as a way to save more of business for members and to hold up their seat prices.

The exchange leadership, on the other hand, said that adoption of the amendment would undermine the credibility of the exchange as a public institution.

The exchange adopted a constitutional provision in 1977 allowing nonmembers to buy yearly physical access to the exchange floor as a way to attract additional capital and trading talent. A yearly membership initially was set at $25,000 but only four persons have used the provision. In October, the fee was raised to $35,000 and the number of physical access memberships to be offered in the next 12 months was set at 20.

Nonmembers can also lease seats directly from full members, at rates negotiated with seatholders. The leasing arrangements with members are limited to the 1,366 existing seats. A seat cost $190,000 on Oct. 31.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

October 30, 1979

¥30,000,000,000

THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL (BRAZIL)

8.1% Yen Bonds of The Federative Republic of Brazil
Series No. 6 (1979)
Due October 30, 1989

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Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. — **The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.** — **Yamaichi Securities Company Limited**

The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. — New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.
Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. — Wako Securities Co., Ltd. — Merrill Lynch Securities Company Tokyo Branch
Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. — Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd. — Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.
Loeb Rhoades Hornblower Securities Corporation Tokyo Branch — Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd.
Koa Securities Co., Ltd. — Marusan Securities Co., Ltd. — Toyo Securities Co., Ltd.
Yachiyo Securities Co., Ltd. — Vickers da Costa Ltd., Tokyo Branch — The Kaisei Securities Co., Ltd.
Koyanagi Securities Co., Ltd. — Nichiei Securities Co., Ltd. — Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.
The Chiyoda Securities Co., Ltd. — Hinode Securities Co., Ltd. — Ichiyoshi Securities Co., Ltd.
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Mito Securities Co., Ltd. — National Tabayashi Securities Co., Ltd. — The Toko Securities Co., Ltd.
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October, 1979

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INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

DM Bonds (average prices)	
Arbed 6¾-87	92.25
Asiat Entwickl. Bk.7-85	93.00
Australien 5¾-89	87.00
Brasilien 7¾-84	96.00
Brasilien 6¾-85	90.50
C C C E 7-89	93.75
C N T 7¼-83	97.75
C F P 8½-85	101.00
C F P 6½-84	95.85
C N P 6-87	88.25
Euratom 5¾-87	85.50
E I B 6¾-84	95.75
E I B 6-89	88.50
Eurofima 8-83	101.25
Eurofima 6½-88	95.50
Europarat 7-83	99.50
Europarat 6¼-87	89.60
E W G 7¼-83	99.25
Finland 7-87	96.25
Forsmarks 5¾-90	87.25
Gen Zentralbk Wien 6-87	90.00
Hydro Ontario 6½-87	94.00
I A D 7-87	93.25
I A D 6¼-88	86.75
I C I 7½-87	96.25
I C I 6¾-87	92.00
Kingd of Denmark 6-88	85.25
Kingd of Denm 5¾-84	91.00
Kobe 6½-87	89.90
Kopenhagen 7½-86	96.75
Montreal 7-87	96.25
Neuseeland 7½-86	98.75
Neuseeland 7-87	95.75
Neuseeland 5¾-86	87.25
Norg Kommunalbk 6-89	90.75
Norpipe 6-89	86.25
Norsea Gas 7-89	91.75
Norsk Hydro 6¾-89	91.75
Oesterreich 6¾-85	95.50
Quebec Provinz 7½-87	96.15
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	93.85
Quebec Hydro 6¼-87	91.15
Sanko Steamship 8½-84	N.A.
Sanko Steamship 7-84	95.25
Schweden 6-89	89.00
Voest 6¾-89	92.25
Weltbank 6¾-87	95.50
Weltbank 8-82	101.25
Weltbank 6½-85	90.00
Weltbank 5¾-90	83.75

Units of Account DM Basis		
Australia 8-86	145.50	—
C C A 8-86	145.50	—
Ceca 5¾-86	144.50	—
E.S.B. (Irl) 8¼-86	145.50	—
Escom 8¼-86	145.50	—
Manitoba 7-89	145.50	—
Manitoba 9-82	145.50	—
Norges 7¾-86	145.50	—
Apel 9½-85	100.00	101.50
Cofiroute 9-89	98.50	100.00
Cop City 7-93	81.00	83.00
Cop City 8¾-86	98.00	99.50
Cop City 9¼-85	98.50	100.00
C.C.A. 9¼-85	99.00	100.50
Cop Tel 9½-85	100.00	101.50
Enso 9¼-84	99.00	100.50
Funen Tel 9-84	99.00	100.50
G.I.S. 9⅝-83	99.50	101.00
Helsinki 10-83	100.00	101.50
Iceland 8¼-88	98.00	99.50
Iceland 9¼-86	99.50	101.00
Iceland 10-94	100.00	—
Imatran 8½-87	97.00	98.50
Imatran 9¾-85	102.00	103.50
Ind M Bk 9½-83	100.00	101.50
Ireland 9¼-82	99.00	100.50
Ireland 9¾-84	101.00	102.50
K.L.I. 7¾-93	91.50	93.00
Manitoba 9¼-85	100.00	101.50
Oslo 8⅞-92	99.50	101.00
Oslo 9¼-85	100.00	101.50
Oslo 10-81	100.00	101.50
Pechiney 8¾-89	97.00	98.50
S.D.R. 7-93	84.50	86.00
S.D.R. 9½-87	100.00	101.50
S.D.R. 9¼-85	100.00	101.50
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	100.00	—
Swed State 9¼-85	100.00	101.50

Canadian Dollars		
Canpac 9¼-83	89¼	90
Ford 9¼-83	89½	90
GMAC 9¼-83	88⅝	89⅛
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	93¼	94¼
Manitoba 9¼-85	89	90
Royal Canada 9½-88	83¾	84¼
Roynat 9½-80	96	96¾
Texasgulf 10-86	92¾	93¼
Toronto Dominion 9-82	91	91½
Union Carbide 9¾-86	86⅞	87⅜
European Currency Units		
S.Africa 8-86	97.00	98.50
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	95.75	96.75
Interfrigo 7½-86	98.00	99.50
For trading in DM		
French Francs		
BASF 7½-87		
CNA 9¾-87	92.00	93.00
CECA 10½-82	95.25	96.25
Charbonnages 10¼-82	96.75	97.75
Cim Lafarge 7½-87	75.50	76.50
Cred Fonc 10¼-82	96.75	97.75
EIB 7¼-88	72.25	73.25
Paribas 10¼-82	94.50	95.50
Peugeot 10-83	92.25	93.25
Quebec Prov 7½-87	76.50	77.50
Rhone-Poulenc 10½-80	96.00	—
St. Gobain 10-80	95.50	—
World Bank 7¼-87	76.00	77.00
Guilders		
ABN 8¼-84	96.75	97.25
Amro Bk 7-83	94.00	95.00
Australia 8-83	96.50	97.50
E.I.B. 8-84	94.25	95.00
Mees Hope 7¾-82	96.25	97.25
Mexico 8¼-82	95.75	96.75
Ned Gasunie 8¼-84	98.50	99.25
NMB 8¼-84	95.75	96.50
New Zealand 6¾-84	89.75	90.75
Norway 8¼-84 I	96.25	97.00
Norway 8¼-84 II	96.50	97.25
Norway 6½-83	90.00	90.75
Austria 9¼-82	99.50	100.50
OKB 6½-85	86.75	87.50
Philips 7¾-81	96.50	97.50
SNCF 9-81	98.25	99.25
Thyssen 8½-82	99.75	100.50
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	84.00	86.00
EIB 7086	88.50	89.50
Burmah 7-86	84.00	—
Cons. Eur 7-87	83.00	85.00
Denmark 6¾-87	84.00	—
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	80.00	—
Finland 7-87	83.00	—
ISE 6½-87	86.00	—
Reed 6¾-87	82.00	—
Slater 7¼-87	65.00	—

BNP BRANCH IN MILAN

Banque Nationale de Paris announces the opening of its Branch in Milan.
BNP's growing interest in Italy was demonstrated in 1967 with the establishment of its first Representative Office in Milan, followed in 1973 by the opening of a further Office in Rome.
BNP is therefore now able to participate more closely in the development of economic relations between France and Italy, which is one of France's most important trading partners. The new branch offers the full range of banking services to French and multinational clients, and also to Italian companies whose activities in international markets would benefit from BNP's worldwide network.
The Representative Office of Banque Nationale de Paris in Rome will continue to provide services for Central and Southern Italy.
The manager of the new Branch in Milan is Mr. Christian FAUCILHON and the address is as follows:

Via Meravigli, 20123 Milan.
Tel.: 345 2311. Telex: 310641.

Midland Bank Limited

U.S. $50,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes due 1982

For the six months
15th November, 1979 to 15th May, 1980
the Notes will carry an
interest rate of 15 1/16 per cent. per annum

The Notes are listed on The Stock Exchange in London.

Principal Paying Agent:
European-American Bank & Trust Company,
10 Hanover Square, New York, NY 10005 USA

Agent: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, London

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
SOCIETE D'EQUIPEMENT DES TERRAINS URBAINS

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL N° 1412

Lancé par la République de Cote d'Ivoire pour un project conjointement finance par la Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Developpement (BIRD) et le Fonds National d'Assainissement (FNA).

1. Object: Assainissement et Drainage d'Abidjan, Republique de Cote d'Ivoire
   Fourniture de fonte de voiries comprenant:
   — Des tampons de regards (diam. 625 et 800) circulaires
   — Des plaques de regards rectangulaires
   — Des échelons
   — Des grilles et tampons d'avaloir

   Le poids total est estimé à 200 tonnes.
2. Delai d'execution: Huit (8) mois à compter de la notification de la commande.
3. Dossier d'appel d'offres: Les dossiers d'appel d'offres seront disponibles à partir du 10 Decembre 79 et peuvent etre consultés ou retirés contre la remise en especes d'un montant de 15.000 F CFA. aux adresses suivantes:
   — SETU: 01 BP 1091 - Abidjan 01 - Tel.: 32.24.22
   — HOLFELDER GMBH: Linnestr. 5. D-7800 Freiburg/Allemagne - Tel.: (0) 761-81066
4. Soumission: Les soumissions doivent etre remises à la SETU au plus tard le 11 Janvier 1980. à 17 h. locales
5. Ouverture des plis: L'ouverture publique des plis aura lieu le 15 Janvier à 9 heures.

Le Directeur Général de la S.E.T.U.

PERUSAHAAN UMUM LISTRIK NEGARA
AGENCY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

INVITATION TO BID

Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara (PLN) invites prospective contractors to bid on the MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION for the 200 MW Unit 3 addition to the Semaran Steam Power Plant serving Semarang and Central Java transmission system. Sealed bids will be received up until 10:00 a.m. Western Indonesia time on 21 February 1980, and then publicly opened at 11:00 a.m. at the head office of Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara, Jalan Trunojoyo Blok M I/135, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta, Indonesia. Bidding documents comprise three specification volumes and one set of construction drawings as follows:

Volume I — Invitation and Instructions to Bidders; General and Special Conditions; Bond and Contract Forms; Specification Equipment Data Sheets.

Volume II — Mechanical Construction specifications and construction drawings. This covers the installation of:
(a) Owner - furnished condensers, travelling water screens, condenser cleaning system, desalination equipment, condensate polisher, heat exchangers, deaerator, pumps, control and instrument equipment, annunciator and other plant equipment.
(b) Contractor - furnished piping, valves, air compressors and receivers, accessory equipment, and associated mechanical materials.

Volume III — Electrical Construction specifications and construction drawings. This covers the installation of:
(a) Owner - furnished transformers, substation structures and equipment, switchgear, secondary unit substations, motor control centers, panels, and other plant electrical equipment.
(b) Contractor - furnished electrical power and control circuits and raceways, lighting, grounding and associated electrical materials.

Only proposals covering the entire scope of the project as contained in Volumes II and III will be considered.

Beginning November 22, 1979, complete sets of bidding documents consisting of eight copies of Volume I, one copy each of Volumes II and III; one copy each of Pipe Support Lists and Details, Accessory Equipment Lists, Control and Instrument Installation Data, Circuit Lists, and Raceway Lists; one set each of Flow Diagrams, Plans for Site and Plant Arrangements, Plans for Mechanical Construction, and Plans for Electrical Construction, may be examined and collected personally by the bidder or his authorized representative upon payment of the non-refundable amount of Rp. 320,000 at the following office:

Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara
Directorate of Planning
Jalan Trunojoyo Blok M I/135
Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta
Indonesia

Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara reserves the right to reject any and all bids, may waive bid irregularities, and will consider only bids from qualified constructors or their authorized representatives. As one of the major requirements for qualification, bidders must have constructed facilities of similar type and of equal or greater complexity, which have been placed in successful operation.

The Unit 3 addition to the Semarang Steam Power Plant is being financed by the World Bank and the Government of Indonesia. Only contractors residing in member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Switzerland are eligible to bid.

Jakarta, October 1979
Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
11-23-1979	11.82	11.12	11.29
11-29	11.82	11.12	11.31
12-6	11.72	11.08	11.29
12-11	11.72	11.08	11.31
12-13	11.55	10.99	11.22
12-20	11.64	11.06	11.32
12-27	11.70	11.16	11.45
1-3-1980	11.80	11.38	11.70
1-8	11.82	11.42	11.76
1-10	11.82	11.38	11.73
1-17	11.80	11.42	11.80
1-24	11.86	11.44	11.84
1-31	11.88	11.42	11.85
2-5	11.93	11.75	12.22
2-7	11.97	11.79	12.20
2-14	11.91	11.83	12.24
2-21	11.88	11.76	12.30
2-28	11.86	11.72	12.28
3-4	11.82	11.68	12.93
3-6	11.84	11.70	12.32
3-13	11.84	11.68	12.34
3-20	11.84	11.68	12.37
3-27	11.87	11.72	12.43
4-1	11.95	11.77	12.51
4-3	12.03	11.85	11.61
4-10	11.97	11.81	12.59
4-17	12.02	11.88	12.70
4-24	11.89	11.77	12.61
4-29	11.92	11.72	12.57
5-1	12.05	11.93	12.82
5-8	12.08	11.96	12.89
5-15	12.02	11.96	11.92
5-27	11.96	11.76	12.72
6-24	11.76	11.60	12.56
7-22	11.71	11.57	12.57
8-19	11.55	11.37	12.40
9-16	11.42	11.28	12.36
10-14	11.38	11.26	12.42
11-6	11.26	11.20	12.42

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Nov. 16, 1979.

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
McCullOil	527,200	8⅝	7⅜	8⅛	+⅜
DomePetrgs	486,300	41⅞	37⅞	40⅞	+3⅜
SyntexCorp	423,200	36¾	33⅞	36⅛	+3
HouOilM	400,200	20⅛	18⅜	20	+1⅜
PetroLews	387,700	17⅞	13½	17⅞	+3⅞
TubosMex	375,200	8½	7	8⅛	+1⅛
GulfCana	361,100	85⅞	80½	84⅝	+4
RangerOils	293,100	38⅞	34½	37	+2⅜
BowValleys	288,200	36	33⅜	33⅞	—⅜

Volume: 19,210,000 shares
Year to Date: 951,770,000 shares
Issues traded in: 961
Advances: 493; declines: 307; unchanged: 161
New Highs: 38; new lows: 56

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 16, 1979 closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9765	4.26	111.275*	47.50*	0.2394	—	6.871*	119.95*	37.72*
Brussels (a)	28.785	62.0378	16.189	6.9115	3.48475*	14.556	—	17.435	5.486
Frankfurt	1.774	3.8407	—	42.64*	2.145 x	89.73*	6.18*	107.87*	33.86*
London (b)	2.1585	—	3.84	9.0095	1,787.00	4.26	62.13	3.551	11.335
Milan	829.30	1,778.75	464.66	198.33	—	417.75	28.696	500.46	157.47
New York (c)	—	2.163	1.77425	4.165	827.5	1.97825	28.725	1.647	5.26825
Paris	4.169	8.9705	234.33*	—	5.0425 x	210.60*	14.473*	252.55*	79.41*
Zurich	1.647	3.5628	92.576*	39.5851*	0.1986	83.2891*	5.7222*	—	31.333*
ECU	1.39377	0.647511	2.4869	5.82247	1,155.78	2.76872	40.252	2.30529	7.34307

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.305; Canadian $: 1.1824; Danish krone: 5.2532; Escudo: 50.366; Fin. mark: 3.7975; Hong Kong $: 5.0175; Irish £: 2.079; Israeli £: 31.50; Norw. krone: 5.0287; Peseta: 66.475; Schilling: 12.75; Singapore $. 2.1895; Swedish krona: 4.2337; Yen: 245.35.
£ Sterling: 1.03275 Irish £.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000.
ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.
fcurrency.sum

The ingot watch by CORUM, an authentic Swiss ingot, 999.9‰ pure gold



Les Spéciales de CORUM
Artisans d'Horlogerie Fine

A 15g. ingot – 10g. or 5g. for a lady – issued and numbered by the Union Bank of Switzerland. Solid 18 ct. gold case. Exclusive patented model – well worth the price. At the finest jewellers in the world. For a brochure, write to Corum, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.
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Chicago Options Table

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
		— Nov —		— Feb —		— May —		N.Y.
A E P	15	a	a	2	3⅜	b	b	18
A E P	20	a	a	106	3-16	47	9-16	18
A E P	25	a	a	a	a	28	1-16	18
Am Hos	25	90	6	28	6¾	b	b	31⅛
Am Hos	30	295	1⅛	120	2½	1	3½	31⅛
Am Hos	35	a	a	3	⅝	3	1 7-16	31⅛
A M P	30	65	5⅝	a	a	b	b	35½
A M P	35	285	⅜	49	2 3-16	3	3	35½
A M P	40	a	a	6	⅝	a	a	35½
Bally	25	314	7¼	350	9⅞	2	10⅜	32⅝
Bally	30	1713	2⅝	286	5⅞	56	7¼	32⅝
Bally	35	39	1-16	305	3½	55	5⅝	32⅝
Bally	40	a	a	177	1⅞	23	3½	32⅝
Bally	45	a	a	159	15-16	13	2 5-16	32⅝
Bally	50	a	a	50	⅜	b	b	32⅝
Baxter	35	12	11⅛	18	12	b	b	46
Baxter	40	10	6¼	a	a	b	b	46
Baxter	45	157	1¼	82	3¼	a	a	46
Baxter	50	a	a	47	1⅛	6	2½	46
Blk Dk	20	823	1-16	244	1⅜	39	2⅜	20¼
Blk Dk	25	a	a	128	5-16	110	11-16	20¼
Boeing o	40	55	1 11-16	b	b	b	b	41¾
Boeing	35	65	6¾	84	8½	b	b	41¾
Boeing	40	1078	1 13-16	1057	4⅞	332	6½	41¾
Boeing	45	351	1-16	1910	2⅜	311	4	41¾
Boeing	50	a	a	1653	⅞	306	2 5-16	41¾
Bois C	30	19	3¼	1	3⅜	a	a	33
Bois C	35	a	a	30	1 1-16	2	1⅜	33
Bois C	40	a	a	30	¼	a	a	33
C B S	45	2	2	2	3⅛	a	a	47⅜
C B S	50	a	a	37	1¾	24	2⅜	47⅜
C B S	60	a	a	a	a	2	¾	47⅜
Coke	35	a	a	160	15-16	45	2	32⅞
Coke	40	a	a	46	3-16	18	¾	32⅞
Coke	45	a	a	74	1-16	a	a	32⅞
Colgat	15	a	a	123	¾	117	1⅛	14¼
Colgat	20	a	a	78	1-16	33	3-16	14¼
Cmw Ed	20	a	a	a	a	36	2⅛	20⅞
Cmw Ed	25	a	a	a	a	234	¼	20⅞
C Data	30	53	17¾	29	18¼	b	b	47¾
C Data	35	100	13	107	14¼	b	b	47¾
C Data	40	563	8	563	9¾	a	a	47¾
C Data	45	1798	3	678	5¾	58	7½	47¾
C Data	50	a	a	829	2¾	296	4⅜	47¾
Gn Dyn	30	241	17⅞	231	17⅞	b	b	47⅞
Gn Dyn	35	27	12⅞	38	13¼	a	a	47⅞
Gn Dyn	40	130	7⅞	182	9	a	a	47⅞
Gn Dyn	45	705	2⅞	308	5¼	5	6½	47⅞
Gn Dyn	50	b	b	378	2¾	45	4¾	47⅞
Gen Fd	30	31	2	a	a	a	a	32⅛
Gen Fd	35	a	a	24	¾	32	1¼	32⅛
Hewlet	40	49	18½	110	18⅞	b	b	58⅝
Hewlet	45	73	13½	138	14	b	b	58⅝
Hewlet	50	564	8½	315	9⅞	78	11¾	58⅝
Hewlet	60	1237	1-16	726	2⅜	67	4⅜	58⅝
H Inns	15	480	1⅜	122	2⅜	25	3⅜	17
H Inns	20	a	a	479	⅝	212	1⅛	17
H Inns	25	a	a	5	⅛	148	7-16	17
Honwll	60	116	15	121	16½	b	b	75½
Honwll p	60	a	a	143	5-16	b	b	75½
Honwll	70	2927	5¼	1680	7⅞	399	9¾	75½
Honwll p	70	467	1-16	2647	1⅞	162	2⅞	75½
Honwll	80	a	a	1810	2¼	120	4¼	75½
Honwll p	80	842	4⅞	686	6½	117	7⅞	75½
Honwll	90	a	a	287	¼	201	1 5-16	75½
Honwll p	90	a	a	9	15⅜	1	15½	75½
In Flv	20	a	a	38	15-16	11	1¼	19¼
In Flv	25	a	a	1	3-16	5	⅜	19¼
J Manv	20	8	4⅞	12	4¼	5	4½	24
J Manv	25	30	1-16	80	11-16	53	1¼	24
MGIC	25	82	1¼	45	3¾	5	5⅜	26½
MGIC	30	a	a	124	1 13-16	a	a	26½
MGIC	35	a	a	60	15-16	13	1 15-16	26½
Mobil	35	80	15⅛	a	a	5	17¼	50½
Mobil	40	91	10⅛	42	12⅞	17	13	50½
Mobil	45	1548	5⅝	349	7¾	7	9⅛	50½
Mobil	50	9411	¼	1138	4¾	213	6½	50½
Mobil	55	b	b	949	2⅜	212	4¼	50½
N Semi	15	1	15	b	b	b	b	29⅞
N Semi	20	123	10	25	10½	b	b	29⅞
N Semi	25	1409	4⅞	414	6⅜	39	7⅜	29⅞
N Semi	30	6066	1-16	1109	3⅜	145	4⅜	29⅞
N Semi	35	b	b	1677	1½	184	2⅜	29⅞
Occi	15	82	11¾	48	12¼	b	b	26⅞
Occi	20	422	6⅝	448	7¼	428	8	26⅞
Occi	25	8690	1 11-16	3577	3¼	939	4⅜	26⅞
Raythn	45	2	11⅛	a	a	b	b	56¾
Raythn	50	261	7⅛	103	8⅛	1	9½	56¾
Raythn	60	a	a	125	1 11-16	241	3⅛	56¾
Rynlds	60	160	3	87	5¼	11	6	63¼
Rynlds	70	a	a	33	½	17	1⅜	63¼
Slumb	60	9	33⅛	276	32¾	b	b	92¾
Slumb	70	59	22⅞	272	23⅛	1	24½	92¾
Slumb	80	486	13⅛	443	14¾	2	16	92¾
Slumb	90	1157	3¼	508	6½	139	9¼	92¾
Skylin	10	230	⅞	33	1⅜	11	1¾	11
Skylin	15	a	a	86	⅛	83	⅜	11
Southn	10	a	a	a	a	1	2	11¼
Southn	15	a	a	a	a	48	⅛	11¼
St Ind	60	106	21½	141	23	a	a	81½
St Ind	70	42	12	239	14	12	15	81½
St Ind	80	b	b	227	5¼	23	7½	81½
Tx Glf	25	179	2¼	11	3¾	7	4⅜	27⅜
Tx Glf	30	a	a	108	1⅜	11	2 1-16	27⅜
U A L	20	333	15-16	92	2¼	6	3⅜	21
U A L	25	a	a	193	9-16	87	1 1-16	21
U A L	30	a	a	10	⅛	36	7-16	21
U Tech	35	118	1⅜	10	3½	30	4½	36⅞
U Tech	40	a	a	49	1 1-16	58	2 1-16	36⅞
U Tech	45	a	a	25	¼	6	13-16	36⅞
J Walt	25	6	4⅞	a	a	b	b	29⅝
J Walt	30	45	1-16	43	1 5-16	9	1⅜	29⅝
J Walt	35	a	a	62	¼	18	¾	29⅝
J Walt	40	a	a	1	1-16	a	a	29⅝
Willms	20	217	4⅛	251	4¼	20	5	23¾
Willms	25	176	1-16	984	1⅛	185	2⅛	23¾
		— Dec —		— Mar —		— Jun —		
Bruns	10	a	a	10	2⅜	10	2⅜	11½
Bruns	15	243	1-16	145	⅜	52	11-16	11½
Dow Ch	25	20	5¼	3	6⅛	11	6⅝	29⅞
Dow Ch	30	194	1¼	87	2⅜	190	3½	29⅞
Dow Ch	35	116	3-16	51	¾	28	1¾	29⅞
Dow Ch	40	a	a	2	⅛	1	9-16	29⅞
Ford	35	36	1	97	1 11-16	40	2⅜	34⅝
Ford	40	43	1-16	584	7-16	190	1	34⅝
Ford	45	a	a	59	⅛	17	⅜	34⅝
Ford	50	a	a	100	1-16	a	a	34⅝
Gen El	45	168	2⅜	5	4	a	a	46¼
Gen El	50	24	5-16	40	1 11-16	26	2¼	46¼
Gen El	55	1	1-16	54	⅜	a	a	46¼
G M	50	547	4½	241	6⅛	37	6¾	53⅝
G M p	50	2071	11-16	1610	2 1-16	265	2¾	53⅝
G M	60	606	⅛	605	15-16	86	1¾	53⅝
G M p	60	1386	6⅜	319	7	99	7½	53⅝
G M	70	1	1-16	71	⅛	10	7-16	53⅝
G M p	70	5	16⅜	2	16⅜	a	a	53⅝
Glf Wn	10	13	5⅞	56	6½	b	b	16⅞
Glf Wn	15	2193	1 11-16	1024	2½	284	2½	16⅞
Glf Wn	20	1304	⅛	1175	⅜	332	1 1-16	16⅞
I T T	25	33	¾	47	1¾	514	2 9-16	25¼
I T T	30	221	1-16	179	⅜	19	¾	25¼
K mart	20	13	3⅜	b	b	b	b	23¼
K mart	25	56	½	5	1¼	32	2⅛	23¼
K mart	30	14	1-16	4	¼	20	9-16	23¼
Kenn C	20	23	4¾	a	a	b	b	24½
Kenn C	25	155	⅞	105	2⅛	32	3	24½
Kenn C	30	91	⅛	67	¾	63	1½	24½
Mc Don	40	81	2¼	3	4½	15	5½	41⅜
Mc Don	45	41	⅜	5	1⅜	a	a	41⅜
Mc Don	50	a	a	106	⅛	13	1½	41⅜
N C R	60	75	2 11-16	40	5	10	7	60⅝
N C R	70	66	¼	81	1¼	25	2½	60⅝
N C R	80	a	a	7	5-16	22	13-16	60⅝
R C A	20	42	2⅝	52	3	12	3¼	22⅝
R C A	25	239	3-16	285	15-16	64	1⅜	22⅝
Sears	15	a	a	7	3¼	137	4	18¼
Sears	20	101	3-16	90	11-16	37	1⅛	18¼
Sears	25	a	a	20	⅛	a	a	18¼
Syntex	30	110	6½	9	7	10	7½	36¼
Syntex	35	308	2¼	141	4	8	5	36¼
Syntex	40	281	7-16	109	1⅝	23	2¾	36¼
Syntex	45	15	⅛	61	¾	15	1¾	36¼
		— Jan —		— Apr —		— Jul —		
Alcoa	50	7	3¼	a	a	5	5⅜	50½
Alcoa	60	136	⅜	15	15-16	10	1⅞	50½
Am Exp	30	5	⅞	a	a	a	a	28
Am Tel	50	8	3⅜	60	4	16	4¾	53⅝
Am Tel	55	59	½	260	1⅜	15	2¼	53⅝
Am Tel	60	169	1-16	192	5-16	b	b	53⅝
Atl R	60	396	19¾	80	20⅞	b	b	78¾
Atl R	70	645	10¼	11	11¼	11	13¼	78¾
Atl R	80	393	2¼	83	4⅞	126	6¾	78¾
Avon	40	40	2⅝	2	3¾	14	4⅜	40⅞
Avon p	40	508	1⅜	75	2	41	2½	40⅞
Avon	45	188	9-16	22	1 11-16	21	2⅜	40⅞
Avon p	45	123	4⅛	41	5	12	4⅞	40⅞
Avon	50	137	1-16	16	⅜	3	1⅛	40⅞
Avon p	50	22	9⅛	5	9¾	a	a	40⅞
BankAm	25	1	1 3-16	1	2	5	2⅜	25⅛
BankAm	30	1	⅛	18	½	49	1 1-16	25⅛
Beth S	20	32	1⅜	22	2	14	2 15-16	20¼
Beth S	25	367	3-16	108	7-16	40	⅞	20¼
Burl N	45	60	12⅞	a	a	a	a	57
Burl N	50	175	8¼	39	9⅜	1	10⅛	57
Burl N	60	319	1 13-16	77	3	14	4⅞	57
Burl N	70	2	¼	13	⅜	b	b	57
Burrgh	60	20	14½	a	a	a	a	73½
Burrgh	70	22	5⅜	a	a	a	a	73½
Burrgh	80	76	1⅛	a	a	a	a	73½
Citicp	20	a	a	27	2⅞	2	3⅜	20⅞
Citicp	25	7	3-16	36	11-16	80	1⅛	20⅞
Delta	40	32	⅞	43	1⅜	41	2⅜	37¾
Dig Eq	50	3	14	a	a	a	a	63⅝
Dig Eq	70	7	1⅛	a	a	a	a	63⅝
Disney	40	9	15-16	10	2¼	1	3½	36⅛
du Pnt	35	9	5⅞	a	a	a	a	40⅝
du Pnt	40	146	2	12	3⅜	a	a	40⅝
du Pnt	45	80	½	a	a	a	a	40⅝
Eas Kd	45	73	5⅛	200	6⅜	10	8¼	49⅝
Eas Kd p	45	201	½	28	1¼	54	1¾	49⅝
Eas Kd	50	740	1⅞	599	3⅜	22	4¾	49⅝
Eas Kd p	50	1272	2¼	341	3⅜	62	3¾	49⅝
Eas Kd	60	103	⅛	25	¾	68	1 7-16	49⅝
Eas Kd p	60	222	11¼	25	11½	9	11½	49⅝
Exxon	50	40	9	2	9⅜	b	b	58¼
Exxon	55	556	4¼	281	5⅛	3	6½	58¼
Exxon	60	274	1⅜	267	2⅜	1	3⅜	58¼
F N M	15	5	1⅜	11	2½	a	a	16¼
F N M	20	29	⅛	12	¼	a	a	16¼
Fluor o	30	18	20¼	b	b	b	b	50
Fluor o	33⅜	6	16⅞	a	a	b	b	50
Fluor o	40	a	a	8	11½	b	b	50
Fluor	30	11	19½	a	a	b	b	50
Fluor	35	10	14½	1	15	a	a	50
Fluor	40	91	10	15	11⅜	a	b	50
Fluor	45	264	6	28	8	5	9⅛	50
Fluor	50	346	2⅞	94	4⅞	57	6⅛	50
Gt Wst	20	13	2	1	2 15-16	a	a	20⅞
Gt Wst	25	5	⅛	15	1	2	1⅜	20⅞
Halbtn	70	21	10¼	a	a	a	a	79⅝
Halbtn	80	208	2 15-16	24	5½	a	a	79⅝
Homstk	30	32	5⅝	1	7	a	a	35⅝
Homstk	35	95	2 5-16	32	4	a	a	35⅝
Homstk	40	147	⅜	79	2	5	3	35⅝
Homstk	45	42	⅛	11	⅞	b	b	35⅝
Hou OM	15	203	5	240	5⅝	31	6¼	20
Hou OM	20	1355	1½	434	2½	129	3¼	20
Hou OM	25	149	5-16	528	1	b	b	20
I N A	45	30	1⅝	a	a	8	3¼	45⅝
I N A	50	10	5-16	a	a	a	a	45⅝
I B M	60	1081	4⅛	121	6½	101	8½	61⅞
I B M p	60	1795	1 3-16	224	2 1-16	132	2⅜	61⅞
I B M	65	2006	1 13-16	352	4	79	5½	61⅞
I B M p	65	1820	3⅜	307	4½	123	4⅜	61⅞
I B M	70	1280	9-16	681	2⅛	127	3⅜	61⅞
I B M p	70	1066	8	331	8	19	8⅜	61⅞
I B M	75	347	⅛	161	1	b	b	61⅞
I B M p	75	318	13	97	13	b	b	61⅞
I B M	80	308	1-16	b	b	b	b	61⅞
I B M p	80	2	18⅛	b	b	b	b	61⅞
In Har	35	49	3½	21	4¼	a	a	37¼
In Har	40	8	1	6	1⅞	1	2⅛	37¼
In Har	45	18	3-16	7	11-16	b	b	37¼
In Min	50	30	7	1	8	a	a	56⅝
In Min	60	36	1	1	2⅜	a	a	56⅝
In Pap	40	8	1⅛	14	2¼	11	2⅜	37⅛
In Pap	45	5	¼	a	a	b	b	37⅛
In Pap	50	11	1-16	b	b	b	b	37⅛
John J	60	50	10⅜	a	a	a	a	69⅞
John J	70	100	2 3-16	a	a	a	a	69⅞
John J	80	50	¼	6	1	b	b	69⅞
Kerr M	45	5	14¼	b	b	b	b	58⅝
Kerr M	50	7	10	a	a	5	12½	58⅝
Kerr M	60	87	3⅛	7	5⅛	18	7½	58⅝
Kerr M	70	65	11-16	2	2	4	3½	58⅝
Merck	70	342	2 1-16	195	4	16	6	68¼
Merril	20	8	⅛	6	1 7-16	a	a	17⅞
M M M	50	149	1⅞	28	3⅛	4	5	49⅝
M M M	60	48	⅛	3	¾	5	1 9-16	49⅝
Monsan	50	56	9⅜	10	10⅜	a	a	58½
Monsan	60	144	2⅛	41	3⅜	1	4½	58½
Nw Air	25	6	4	3	4¾	a	a	28¾
Nw Air	30	72	⅞	32	2	2	3	28¾
Nw Air	35	5	1-16	a	a	b	b	28¾
Pennz	35	7	16¼	a	a	b	b	50⅜
Pennz	40	84	10⅞	a	a	b	b	50⅜
Pennz	45	160	6¼	38	7⅜	11	8¾	50⅜
Pennz	50	367	2 15-16	91	4⅞	15	6⅜	50⅜
Pennz	60	14	7-16	57	1⅜	82	2½	50⅜
Pepsi	20	1	5½	a	a	a	a	25⅛
Pepsi	25	120	1 3-16	66	1⅞	10	2⅜	25⅛
Pepsi	30	30	3-16	a	a	a	a	25⅛
Polar	20	71	4⅜	31	5½	34	6	24⅜
Polar	25	256	1 7-16	257	2½	21	3½	24⅜
Polar	30	229	5-16	181	1 1-16	41	1 13-16	24⅜
Polar	35	160	⅛	b	b	b	b	24⅜
Sperry	40	9	6¾	a	a	a	a	45¾
Sperry	45	212	2½	12	4¾	a	a	45¾
Sperry	50	110	⅜	87	1⅜	b	b	45¾
Squibb	30	30	6	16	6½	6	8	[illegible]
Squibb	35	118	2¼	32	3⅞	27	5	
Squibb	40	58	⅜	21	1 9-16	82	2⅜	
StorT o	17½	86	¾	b	b	b	b	
StorT o	22½	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	
StorTec	10	34	5⅞	a	a	4	6⅞	
StorTec	15	364	1 9-16	212	2½	33	3½	
StorTec	20	314	¼	92	⅞	32	1½	
Tandy	20	4	9½	a	a	a	a	[illegible]
Tandy	25	71	5	a	a	a	a	2[illegible]
Tandy	30	21	1¾	a	a	a	a	2[illegible]
Teldyn	110	109	21	b	b	b	b	127
Teldyn	120	475	13⅜	60	19	34	24	127
Teldyn	130	1182	7¼	373	13	170	17⅜	127
Teldyn	140	525	3¼	230	8⅜	11	13	127
Teldyn	150	764	1⅜	182	5⅜	74	9¼	127
Tex In	80	119	13½	a	a	a	a	91
Tex In	90	182	6	383	8¼	381	10¼	91
Tex In	100	133	1 15-16	9	4¾	11	7	91
Upjohn	40	36	6¼	1	7⅛	1	8¼	46
Upjohn	45	56	2 7-16	6	3½	26	3¾	46
Upjohn	50	10	½	4	1½	b	b	46
Weyerh	30	17	1 3-16	16	2	29	3	29[illegible]
Weyerh	35	6	⅜	132	11-16	a	a	29[illegible]
Xerox	50	112	10½	19	11⅞	5	13	59[illegible]
Xerox	60	263	2⅜	32	4⅜	11	6	59[illegible]
Xerox	70	241	⅜	113	1 5-16	15	2⅜	59[illegible]

Total volume 152,652 Open interest 2,360,3[illegible]
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price)

American Exchange Options

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
		— Nov —		— Feb —		— May —		N.Y.
A M F	15	552	5-16	37	15-16	15	1½	15⅛
A M F	20	a	a	70	1-16	154	5-16	15⅛
A S A	20	a	a	3	9	1	9	28
A S A	25	85	3	348	4¼	9	5⅜	28
A S A p	25	a	a	285	½	66	⅞	28
A S A	30	12	1-16	564	1 9-16	127	2½	28
A S A p	30	1196	2¼	350	2 9-16	30	3	28
A S A	35	b	b	342	½	98	1 3-16	28
A S A p	35	b	b	43	7⅛	a	a	28
Avnet	15	20	7	a	a	b	b	22
Avnet	20	355	2⅛	64	3¼	57	4	22
Avnet	25	a	a	174	1 1-16	77	1⅜	22
Bally	25	701	7⅜	529	9⅜	101	11	32⅝
Bally	30	4526	2⅝	1260	5⅞	195	7⅝	32⅝
Bally	35	3	1-16	2160	3⅜	417	5½	32⅝
Bally	40	a	a	1360	1⅞	440	3⅜	32⅝
Bally	45	a	a	1140	15-16	390	2¼	32⅝
Bally	50	a	a	244	⅜	b	b	32⅝
Caterp	50	79	1⅜	42	3⅜	a	a	51½
Caterp	55	a	a	135	1⅛	4	1⅜	51½
Caterp	60	a	a	1	5-16	a	a	51½
Con Ed	25	a	a	11	⅛	34	7-16	22⅜
Dr Pep	10	188	1	259	1 13-16	112	2¼	11⅛
Dr Pep	15	a	a	787	⅜	293	⅝	11⅛
Dr Pep	20	a	a	a	a	9	⅛	11⅛
El Pas	15	5	4⅞	60	5⅜	a	a	19⅞
El Pas	20	472	1-16	226	1 3-16	118	1⅞	19⅞
El Pas	25	a	a	25	3-16	148	⅝	19⅞
Fleetw	10	a	a	65	5-16	b	b	7¼
Grace	25	3	11	a	a	b	b	35⅝
Grace	30	51	6	3	7⅛	a	a	35⅝
Grace	35	366	13-16	30	2⅜	9	4	35⅝
Grace	40	a	a	70	1	3	1 15-16	35⅝
LaPac o	19⅜	29	11-16	b	b	b	b	20
La Pac	20	190	1-16	41	1 11-16	8	2⅜	20
La Pac	25	a	a	44	⅜	32	13-16	20
MGIC	15	a	a	12	11⅞	b	b	26½
MGIC	20	19	6½	78	7½	108	8¼	26½
MGIC	25	740	1¼	341	3⅜	24	5¼	26½
MGIC	30	a	a	511	1 15-16	143	3⅜	26½
MGIC	35	a	a	147	1	72	1 13-16	26½
MGIC	40	a	a	5	7-16	9	15-16	26½
N Dist	20	a	a	a	a	3	5⅞	25¼
N Dist	25	955	3-16	104	1⅜	27	2⅜	25¼
N Dist	30	a	a	44	½	142	1⅛	25¼
N Semi	15	5	15	b	b	b	b	29⅞
N Semi	20	9	10	104	10½	b	b	29⅞
N Semi	25	171	4⅞	228	6⅜	70	7⅜	29⅞
N Semi	30	649	1-16	163	3⅜	16	4⅜	29⅞
N Semi	35	b	b	290	1½	7	2¼	29⅞
Nort S	15	a	a	13	¾	3	1⅛	14¾
Nort S	20	a	a	58	1-16	1	3-16	14¾
Penney	25	25	½	144	1 15-16	4	2¾	25⅜
Penney	30	a	a	5	7-16	5	⅝	25⅜
PhilPt	35	2	11¼	18	12	9	13	46½
PhilPt	40	302	6⅝	124	7⅜	5	8½	46½
PhilPt	45	1225	1⅜	383	3½	43	4⅞	46½
Res OG	10	5	22	b	b	b	b	32⅛
Res OG	15	43	17	5	17⅞	b	b	32⅛
Res OG	20	357	12	206	12⅞	b	b	32⅛
Res OG p	20	a	a	5	1-16	b	b	32⅛
Res OG	25	210	7⅛	100	8	b	b	32⅛
Res OG p	25	a	a	37	⅛	b	b	32⅛
Res OG	30	1683	2⅛	1190	3⅜	b	b	32⅛
Res OG p	30	a	a	168	⅝	b	b	32⅛
Searle	10	15	5⅝	a	a	b	b	15⅝
Searle	15	2015	⅜	383	1⅜	214	2 5-16	15⅝
Searle	20	a	a	158	⅜	230	⅜	15⅝
SimPat	10	a	a	197	9-16	153	15-16	8⅞
SimPat	15	a	a	a	a	15	⅛	8⅞
Sterlg	15	9	2⅞	1	3⅛	a	a	17⅞
Sterlg	20	a	a	285	½	72	1	17⅞
Sterlg	25	a	a	1	1-16	b	b	17⅞
Tennco	25	2	13¼	b	b	b	b	38⅜
Tennco	30	45	9¼	18	10	b	b	38⅜
Tennco	35	595	3⅜	155	5	24	5⅜	38⅜
Tennco	40	847	1-16	655	1½	539	2¼	38⅜
Tiger	20	a	a	60	1¼	70	2	18⅛
Tiger	25	a	a	10	⅜	18	⅜	18⅛
Tiger	30	a	a	5	⅛	a	a	18⅛
Zenith	10	a	a	56	9-16	119	1 11-16	9½
Zenith	15	a	a	45	7-16	140	3-16	9½
		— Dec —		— Mar —		— Jun —		
Asarco	20	63	5¼	2	5⅞	a	a	24⅝
Asarco	25	46	1⅜	71	2 13-16	85	3⅜	24⅝
Asarco	30	45	3-16	29	1¼	54	1 15-16	24⅝
Beat F	20	a	a	a	a	4	2	20⅜
Beat F	25	a	a	3	¼	a	a	20⅜
Chase	35	54	2	6	3⅜	a	a	36⅛
Chase	40	50	5-16	5	1⅜	6	2	36⅛
Coastal	15	2	16	b	b	b	b	30⅜
Coastal	20	22	11	8	11½	b	b	30⅜
Coastal	25	423	6⅛	145	7⅛	66	8	30⅜
Coastal	30	1233	2¼	282	3⅞	113	4⅜	30⅜
Coastal	35	457	⅜	157	1⅜	136	2½	30⅜
Deere	35	5	3⅛	a	a	a	a	38¼
Deere	40	40	⅜	2	1¼	7	2¼	38¼
G Tel	25	1	2⅛	a	a	a	a	26⅛
G Tel	30	54	1-16	82	⅜	209	11-16	26⅛
Gillet	25	11	15-16	15	1⅜	a	a	25⅝
Gillet	30	150	1-16	16	⅜	5	⅝	25⅝
Hercul	20	50	9-16	21	1¼	19	2	19⅛
Hercul	25	3	1-16	a	a	20	¾	19⅛
Pfizer	30	a	a	20	9⅛	a	a	38¼
Pfizer	35	324	3⅜	43	4⅞	15	5⅜	38¼
Pfizer	40	223	⅜	284	2⅛	60	2⅜	38¼
Ph Mor	30	a	a	a	a	1	5½	33⅜
Ph Mor	35	10	9-16	34	1⅜	10	2⅜	33⅜
Ph Mor	40	a	a	9	½	a	a	33⅜
St Cal	45	a	a	10	14½	b	b	58½
St Cal	50	19	9⅜	26	10¼	1	11⅜	58½
St Cal	60	620	1⅜	183	3⅜	3	5½	58½
St Cal	70	71	1-16	140	1	46	2⅜	58½
		— Jan —		— Apr —		— Jul —		
Aetna o p	30	20	11-16	b	b	b	b	31¾
Aetna o	33⅜	11	⅜	b	b	b	b	31¾
Aetna o p	33⅜	20	2¼	b	b	b	b	31¾
Aetna p	25	a	a	a	a	11	9-16	31¾
Aetna	30	54	2⅜	a	a	a	a	31¾
Aetna p	30	84	⅜	64	1¼	3	1½	31¾
Aetna	35	32	⅜	21	1	6	1 13-16	31¾
Aetna p	35	18	3½	24	3⅜	3	3⅞	31¾
Am Cya	25	311	6¼	156	7⅛	5	8⅛	30⅜
Am Cya	30	2215	3⅛	859	4½	37	5½	30⅜
Am Exp	30	14	⅜	9	1⅜	a	a	28
Am Hom	25	7	3½	1	3¾	a	a	27⅞
Am Hom	30	96	½	22	1⅛	a	a	27⅞
Burrgh	60	208	14	32	15	7	16⅞	73½
Burrgh	70	269	5⅜	54	8¼	4	9⅞	73½
Burrgh	80	308	1⅛	369	3⅛	18	4⅛	73½
C Tel	15	1	7-16	2	¾	1	1	14¼
Dig Eq	50	41	14½	20	16⅛	27	18	63⅝
Dig Eq	60	233	6	6	8⅝	6	10¼	63⅝
Dig Eq	70	200	1⅛	47	3½	2	5⅛	63⅝
Disney	35	73	3⅜	110	4⅞	11	5½	36⅛
Disney	40	145	15-16	259	2 3-16	2	3¼	36⅛
duPnt o	43⅜	20	⅜	b	b	b	b	40⅝
du Pnt	35	204	5⅞	122	6¾	a	a	40⅝
du Pnt	40	260	2 1-16	78	3⅜	a	a	40⅝
du Pnt	45	158	½	218	1 7-16	10	2¼	40⅝
Fst Ch	15	20	1⅜	5	2 5-16	53	2 15-16	15⅞
Fst Ch	20	14	3-16	a	a	46	1	15⅞
Fst Ch	25	a	a	1	⅛	b	b	15⅞
Goodyr	15	5	3-16	5	½	8	¾	12⅞
Greyhd	10	5	4½	18	4½	3	4¾	14¼
Greyhd	15	670	½	185	1	71	1⅜	14¼
Greyhd	20	a	a	10	3-16	b	b	14¼
Gulf O	25	43	10⅛	102	10¾	b	b	34⅝
Gulf O	30	594	5⅜	82	6⅝	76	6⅞	34⅝
Gulf O	35	1112	1 15-16	468	3⅜	120	4	34⅝
H F C	20	37	5-16	22	⅜	65	1	17⅜
Lilly	50	55	12⅜	8	13	a	a	61⅜
Lilly	60	269	3⅜	103	4⅞	31	6	61⅜
Merril	15	19	3½	25	4¼	20	4⅞	17⅞
Merril	20	251	⅝	130	1 7-16	244	2	17⅞
MesaPt	35	609	40½	b	b	b	b	75¼
MesaPt	40	177	35½	b	b	b	b	75¼
MesaPt	45	972	30¼	b	b	b	b	75¼
MesaPt	50	1327	25¼	a	a	a	a	75¼
MesaPt p	50	206	1-16	a	a	a	a	75¼
MesaPt	60	1699	16	84	17¾	25	18½	75¼
MesaPt p	60	667	7-16	364	1	3	1 5-16	75¼
MesaPt	70	2739	7½	515	9⅜	71	11⅜	75¼
MesaPt p	70	1388	1⅜	48	3⅜	81	3⅜	75¼
MesaPt	80	1326	2 9-16	134	4⅞	b	b	75¼
MesaPt p	80	124	7	14	8	b	b	75¼
Motrla	40	a	a	10	11⅛	a	a	49
Motrla	45	4	5½	a	a	a	a	49
Motrla	50	62	2¼	a	a	a	a	49
Phelps	20	1	4⅜	a	a	a	a	23⅞
Phelps	25	58	1⅜	155	2⅜	a	a	23⅞
Phelps	30	a	a	19	15-16	15	1½	23⅞
Pitney	30	10	7-16	7	15-16	11	1 7-16	26⅜
Proc G	80	40	7-16	1	1⅜	15	2⅜	72¾
Rite A	25	11	¾	a	a	b	b	23¾
T R W	35	3	2⅝	8	3½	a	a	36⅛
T R W	40	36	½	2	1⅛	3	1¾	36⅛
Tandy	20	30	9½	6	10	1	10½	29⅜
Tandy	25	208	5	54	5⅞	40	6¾	29⅜
Tandy	30	468	1 13-16	78	3	100	4	29⅜
Texaco	25	66	5⅜	10	6¼	20	6⅞	29⅞
Texaco	30	681	1 9-16	159	2⅜	109	3⅛	29⅞
Texaco	35	789	¼	464	15-16	120	1½	29⅞
U Carb	35	1	5⅛	a	a	a	a	39⅝
U Carb	40	46	1½	5	2¼	a	a	39⅝
U Carb	45	40	5-16	18	1⅛	27	1 13-16	39⅝
U S St	20	49	½	132	1 1-16	56	1¾	18½
U S St	25	31	1-16	6	3-16	29	7-16	18½
Wrn Lm	15	a	a	8	5	a	a	19
Wrn Lm	20	45	¾	76	1½	10	1 15-16	19
Wrn Lm	25	163	⅛	27	¼	20	7-16	19
Westng	15	30	3¼	2	3⅜	2	4⅜	17¼
Westng p	15	82	3-16	24	⅜	47	9-16	17¼
Westng	20	170	5-16	33	⅞	98	1 7-16	17¼
Westng p	20	168	2¼	92	2⅜	10	2½	17¼
Westng p	25	a	a	20	7⅛	a	a	17¼

Total volume 78,373 Open Interest 1,533,922
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

Insurance Stocks

AcdmyInsGp	65	4 1-16	4 5-16	—1-16
AmBkrInsFla .40	69	9	9⅛	— ¼
ABkrLfFla .48	121	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
AmCapitol		2½	2⅝	
AmCwlthFn		1⅜	2¼	
AmFidelLfe .10	z53	8¾	9¾	
AmGrtyFin .10b	31	6½	7	
AmIncmLfe	67	25	25¾	
AmIntlGrp .42	642	56½	57½	+ ½
AmInvstLife .20		3¾	4⅛	
AmNatlIns .60a	160	13⅞	14⅛	— ¼
AmPioneer Cp		1¾	2	
AmStatesLf .56		17½	19	
AmUndrwrt .50		9⅜	10⅛	
AnecoReins g	54	7¼	7⅜	
AssocMadis .10	22	4	4¼	— ⅛
BankrsSecLf .60	32	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
BMA 1.20	191	32¼	32¾	+2
CarolCaslty .32b	2	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
ChaseNatLfe 1		12¾	13¼	
ChespkLfA .24		5¾	5¾	
ChespkLfB .24	1	5¼	6	
ChubbCorp 2.20	144	38⅜	39¼	— ⅜
ColonlLfeAcc .48	46	14⅜	14⅞	
CombinsAm 1.40	341	18½	18⅞	
ContAmLife 1.32	33	35½	36½	+ ½
CotlnStatLfe .35a		6⅝	7⅛	
Criterion Ins.80		32⅜	34⅜	
DependInsGp .05e	20	6⅝	7	— ⅛
DrumFincl .30	211	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
DurhamLife 1.80	4	43½	44½	
ERCCorp 1.20	610	70	71	— ½
EmployerCas 1.20b	10	38	39½	
EquitIowa 1.32	15	23	24	
ExcelsiorNY	16	10	11	
FarmHomeLf		12	14	
FarmersGrp .84	118	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
FedGuarLfe .20		8¼	9	
FinlSecGrp .52		12¾	13¾	
FstAmFin .50	36	23	24	+ ½
FstColonyLfe .76	73	21	22	
FstContlLfe .48	1	13½	16½	+1
FstExecCp s	72	12⅞	13⅜	— ⅛
FstFederLfe .48		17½	20½	
FstUldInc	z71	2⅜	2⅞	
ForemstAmer .40	28	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
FortuneNat s		4⅜	5	
FoundtnFnlCp	1	½	⅝	
FounderFinl	93	2 1-16	2 5-16	—1-16
GEICOCp .40	478	11⅞	12¼	— ⅛
GEICOCp pf.74	64	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
GenReinsur 2	52	93	95	+1
GeoWashtnCp	z25	3⅜	3¾	
GlobeLifeAc .40b	84	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅛
GovtEmp wt	5	4⅛	4½	
GovtEmpLfe .44	2	13⅞	14⅛	
GuarantyNatl .50	26	16¼	17	
HanoverIns .52	22	31	31½	—1¼
HartfdStmBl 2	20	27⅜	28¼	— ½
HomeBenef .96		18⅜	19⅜	
IndpLbtyLfe		1¼	2	
IndepLfeAcc 1.16	192	17	17⅛	
IntrcontLfe .10e		5	5⅛	
Interfincl 1.20	18	28½	29¼	
IntLfeHld	3	3½	4	
InvHeritKy .30		12	12¾	
InvestorsIns		1½	1¾	
InvstInsHld h.17e		8⅜	9⅜	
JeffrsnNatLf .52	z50	35	37	— ½
KansCityLfe 2	1	54	56	+ ½
KemperCorp 1.60	43	34¼	35	
KyCentLfe .50	19	14⅜	14⅞	
LamarLife .65		24	27	
LibrtyNatLfe 1.20	314	22¾	23¼	— ⅛
LifeInvInc .20	171	18½	19	+ ⅛
Lifesurance	z50	9¼	10	— ¼
LincIncLf .60a	x3	17½	18½	
LoyalAmLfe .40e		16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
MCMCorp .16	4	7⅞	8¼	
ModrnSecL		1⅞	2⅛	
MonarchCap 1.14	143	20	20½	—1
MonumentCp 1	518	22⅞	23⅜	+1¼
MotCIAmIns .14	5	2⅜	3⅜	— ¼
MutSavLfe .92		20½	21	
NNCorp 2	141	30½	31½	— ⅜
NatLifeFla .32	29	9⅜	9⅞	
NatOldLine .36	238	14½	15	— ¼
NatResrvLf .60e	45	22¾	23¾	+ ¼
NatSecIns .32		12½	13½	— ¼
NatWestn Lf	237	4⅜	4¾	— ¼
NationwideA .60	2	15¾	16¼	
NorthCentrl .25		16½	19½	
NorNatLfe .15e		4½	6½	
NowstNatLfe 1.04	208	35⅛	35⅞	— ⅜
OhCasualty 1.40	57	35½	36	
OldRepInt	74	16¼	16⅜	— ½
PacStd Life	7	3⅜	4⅛	
PiedmtMan .20	10	6¾	7½	
PreferdRisk .50		19	20	
ProtectiveLfe .76	15	19½	20¼	
ProvLfeAcc 1.48	20	42½	45	
ReliableLife 1.15e	2	18½	19½	
RepbNatLfe .60	295	18	18½	— ⅛
RyanIns Grp .12	35	16½	18½	— ½
SRICp 1.80		38	40	
SafecoCorp 1.80	95	33⅜	34⅛	— ⅛
StPaulCos 2	28	36⅞	37⅛	— ⅛
SecurAmLfe .70	3	18	19½	
SecurLfeGa .52		9¼	10	
SouUnAla .20e		5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
SouthlandFin .40	94	18¾	19¼	
SowstnLife 1	881	37⅜	37⅞	— ¼
SovereignCp .10b	6	6⅛	6½	
StLifeIndiana .36	12	16½	17¼	
StatesmGrp .15b	2	4⅜	5⅛	
TransprtLfe .08i	25	14½	15	
Unicoa	1	34	38	
UnitDiversifd		1⅛	1½	
UnFireCaslt .72	1	22¼	23½	
UnPresLfe s	12	8	8½	— ⅛
UnitSvLf III	8	2	3	
UnitSvcLife .80	134	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
WestnCasSur 1.40	4	37⅛	37⅞	
WestnStaLfe .60b		16¼	17¼	
Windsor Lfe	6	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
ZenithNat Ins.30	36	14½	15½	— ¼

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

Baybanks	31¼	32
Cleveland Trust Co. N.A.		
Detroit Bank Corporation	24¼	25
Fidelcor Inc.	11⅛	11⅞
First Md. Bncp.	21½	22¼
First Nat. Cinn.	25⅛	26⅛
Girard Company	23	23¾
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.	20¾	21¼
Lincoln First Banks	21	21¾
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	28⅞	29⅞
Nat. City Corporation.	42⅞	43½
New England Merch. Boston.	19⅛	19⅞
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	28⅝	29¼
Pitts Nat. Bank	39½	40⅛
Prov. Nat. Corp.	23⅜	25½
Secur Pac Corporation N.A.		
Shawmut Ass. Boston	32¾	33¼
Sta Str. Bank Boston	23	24
U.S. Trust New York	19	20
Un Va Bankshares	24½	25
Virginia Nat Bnksh.	12⅜	13⅛

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Nov. 16, 1979.

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	66.80	65.93	66.64	+1.72
Transp.	48.04	47.29	47.80	+1.24
Utils.	36.50	36.23	36.46	+0.57
Finance	60.58	60.25	60.25	+0.52
Composite	59.27	58.59	59.11	+1.37
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	116.74	115.34	116.37	+2.65
20 Transp.	14.61	14.31	14.61	+0.50
40 Utils.	48.67	47.98	48.59	+0.97
40 Finance	12.06	11.99	11.99	+0.10
500 Stocks	104.13	102.94	103.79	+2.28
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	827.56	805.03	815.70	+9.22
20 Transp.	243.67	232.23	241.33	+8.47
15 Utils.	102.91	98.78	102.33	+3.14
65 Comb.	291.12	281.25	288.09	+6.16

Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 9)
may impact on other lenders, particularly smaller banks who may hold Iranian debt but have no deposits from Iran to offset against.

It is also unclear how Chase's action fits in with its role as agent bank on many of the Iranian loans. As agent, Chase has a responsibility to protect all participants of a loan and not just look out for its own protection.

Total Iran government and publicly guaranteed debt owed to banks is estimated at $6 billion and private long-term debt owed to banks plus money owed to foreign suppliers would add another $1.7 billion to this total. U.S. banks are estimated to be sitting on $2.6 billion of this, against which they hold an estimated $6 billion of Iranian deposits.

The remaining debt is held by non-U.S. banks, which who also hold the rest of the official Iranian deposits, estimated to total another $6 billion.

Default by Iran would be most welcome. It would resolve the brewing conflict between U.S. banks and European governments since European banks would, in response to a default, freeze the Iranian deposits on their books and move to use the proceeds to offset their loans.

Default on one loan, according to the standard wording of loan agreements, would bring all of Iran's debt into default. As Iran is frequently tardy in complying with payment dates, banks expect they will have ample opportunity to trigger the default clause themselves — a move that would have the same impact as if Iran initiated the process.

Confidence Damaged

When all of the lawsuits have been appealed and settled, bankers agree that the syndicated loan market will never be the same. Certainly, the sense of trust and unity of purpose among bank participants will never be restored.

But the most positive contribution of the experience will be the restoration of risk as a factor to be calculated in establishing sovereign lending charges. Despite the highly publicized debt travails of Turkey, Zaire, Peru, Indonesia and a few other nations, Eurobankers have not lost money on syndicated loans.

The interest income of banks may have suffered some, but no money has actually been written off as bad debt. And as bankers became convinced that no sovereign borrower could afford to go bust and drop out, the risk factor got written out of calculating charges. As a result, margins got squeezed to the point where virtually every borrower could expect to pay a thin half percentage point over the London interbank rate for a part, if not all, of any syndicated loan.

By contrast, the best rate for the best borrowers is barely an eighth of a point less costly. Warnings by bank regulators that this is an unhealthy risk-to-reward ratio have fallen on deaf ears. Iran will have changed that, bankers now believe.

—CARL GEWIRTZ

Bond Prices Fall on Nervous Euromart

(Continued from Page 9)
borrow less in the coming weeks than had been expected.

Most surprising, the 15-year issue for Norges Kommunalbank is sought after. The long maturity was expected to be a deterrent. However, the 8½ percent coupon was deemed attractive under the circumstances.

The average life is 10½ years and the return on the paper is 10 basis points more attractive than what the government offered last week on its 10-year promissory notes. The yield curve, however, is still inverted, with one-year promissory notes paying 9 percent.

In all, 400 million DM of new issues have been scheduled for the new calendar and the first of these is the well-received 100 million DM for Nederlandse Gasunie. This seven-year issue is being offered with a coupon of 8¼ percent. A sinking fund starting in 1982 reduces the average life to 5½ years.

Norges, which had been quoted at a when-issued discount of 1½ points from issue price is now quoted at a discount of ⅞. Gasunie is quoted at par. The recently completed five-year issue for New Zealand, sold at par with a coupon of 8¼ percent, is quoted at 101.

In the Unit of Account sector, the Province of Quebec is offering 40 million UA of 15-year bonds with the coupon expected to be set at 9¼ percent. The recent 25 million UA bond for the Mortgage Bank of Denmark, sold at par with a coupon of 9 percent, is trading at 97-97½.

The only other issue is another attempt to reopen the Eurosterling market. This time, it will be the first ever sterling-denominated floating rate certificate of deposit. The London branch of Taiyo Kobe Bank is offering £3 million of three-year paper at a quarter-point over thee London interbank offered rate for six-month sterling deposits.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended Nov. 14
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	11.47 %
Industrials, long term	11.50 %
Industrials, medium term	11.96 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	12.98 %
French franc, long term	12.17 %
Unit of acc. long term	8.95 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended Nov. 16
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	1,100.9	893.2	207.7
Eurocl.	1,798.6	1,470.2	328.4

Euromarket Growth Accelerates With Help of More OPEC Funds

By Laura Wallace

BASEL, Switzerland, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ) — Expansion of the Euromarket accelerated in the second quarter after the pause early this year, the Bank for International Settlements reports.

Providing a helping hand was an increased flow of funds from OPEC states, which had already turned into a slight net supplier of new funds in the first quarter.

The dollar value of gross external loan assets, which includes cross-border loans in domestic currencies, shot up $63 billion to $947 billion in the second quarter. The figures refer to lending activity of the international banking system, defined as banks in the Group of Ten countries (the most highly industrialized states) plus Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and branches of U.S. banks in offshore centers.

Sharp Contrast

The second-quarter gain was in sharp contrast to the $8-billion decrease in the first quarter, when the market was greatly depressed by repayment of dollar loans that had been taken out to finance positions in the so-called hard currencies.

At the end of June, Eurocurrency loans were 30-percent above the year-earlier level.

OPEC nations finished the first half as net suppliers of $3.5 billion, a switch from the net borrower position in the first half of 1978 of $6.4 billion, the latest BIS statistics show.

With the withdrawal of Iran as a taker of new Euroloans, borrowing by OPEC nations remained at a relatively low level although these loans were up $2.2 billion in the second quarter after a slight first-quarter decline. First-half loans to OPEC members increased $1.3 billion, far below the $5.6-billion increase in the 1978 half.

Deposits of OPEC nations with the international banking system rose $4.8 billion in the first six months after having dropped $800 million in the first half of last year.

Modest Increase

Despite the runup in oil prices, the second quarter increase was a relatively modest $2.9 billion, with two-thirds denominated in dollars, the BIS said.

Loans to nonoil developing countries rose $9.5 billion in the quarter, "by far the largest quarterly expansion yet recorded," the BIS said, putting first-half growth for these loans at $15 billion — nearly twice the expansion recorded in the year-ago period.

The bulk of this lending in the quarter, $5.6 billion, went to Latin America — notably Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

Domestic U.S. banks were one of the heaviest takers of funds from the Euromarket, the BIS said, no doubt taking advantge of the availability of reserve-free funds abroad. New recourse to foreign funds by banks in the United States accelerated from $7.8 billion in the first quarter to $13.9 billion at the end of the first half, it said.

Paris Hotel Robbed

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP) — Five armed men with stockings over their faces today robbed the Hotel George V of the equivalent of $70,000. They took the money from an open vault and slightly wounding the cashier, police said.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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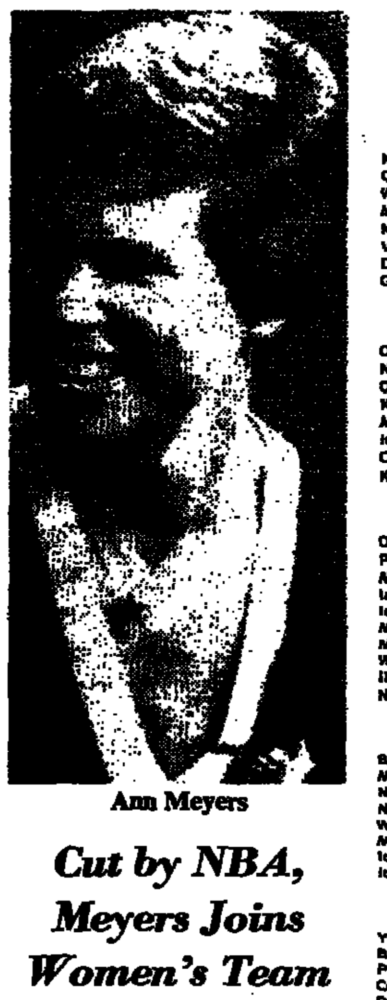
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Bankers Trust Company

October, 1979



Ann Meyers

Cut by NBA, Meyers Joins Women's Team

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (UPI) — Ann Meyers, who had a one-week trial this season with the Indiana Pacers of the National Basketball Association before being cut, has signed a multi-year contract to play for the New Jersey Gems of the Women's Basketball League.

In her debut in the league last night, she scored 16 points in 24 minutes but the Gems dropped a 98-90 decision to the Washington Metros. Meyers had two assists, two steals, was 6 of 18 from the floor and 4 of 8 from the foul line.

The exact terms of Meyers' contract were not disclosed although a club official said it was in the six-figure range. The average salary among WBL players is $10,000-$15,000.

Meyers, 24, caused a stir among the basketball ranks when she was drafted by the Pacers and was signed to a $50,000-a-year contract. After a week of training camp she was cut from the team, but the team's owner, Sam Nassi, kept her on as a broadcaster for the club. With the signing of Meyers by the Gems, the Pacers have been relieved of all committments to her.

Meyers played at UCLA and led the Bruins to the women's championship in 1977 and 1978. In her four years at UCLA, the team compiled a record of 86-14.

The Gems finished last year at 9-25, the worst record in the league, then made up of 8 teams and now of 14.

College Football Conference Standings

By The Associated Press

ATLANTIC COAST CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
N.Caro.St.	5	1	0	120	94	7	4	0	258	213
Clemson	4	2	0	108	62	8	2	0	178	79
Wk.Forest	4	2	0	99	112	8	3	0	230	249
Maryland	3	2	0	80	46	6	4	0	181	128
N.Carolina	2	3	0	91	88	6	3	1	236	136
Virginia	2	3	0	91	91	6	4	0	251	117
Duke	0	5	0	43	130	2	7	1	136	227
Ga. Tech	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	1	149	174

BIG EIGHT CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Oklahoma	6	0	0	225	60	9	1	0	345	134
Nebraska	6	0	0	194	45	10	0	0	352	97
Okla. St.	4	2	0	114	139	6	4	0	178	202
Kansas	2	4	0	94	176	3	7	0	165	291
Missouri	2	4	0	89	96	5	5	0	181	145
Iowa St.	2	4	0	59	127	3	7	0	127	208
Colorado	1	5	0	102	162	2	8	0	147	268
Kansas St.	1	5	0	83	147	3	7	0	148	204

BIG TEN CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Ohio St.	8	0	0	281	59	11	0	0	374	109
Purdue	7	1	0	198	144	9	2	0	260	204
Michigan	6	2	0	245	185	8	3	0	297	134
Indiana	5	3	0	198	175	7	4	0	276	215
Iowa	4	4	0	182	157	5	6	0	239	216
Minnesota	3	5	1	226	213	4	6	1	264	271
Mich. St.	3	5	0	172	188	5	6	0	240	253
Wisconsin	3	5	0	141	250	4	7	0	208	311
Illinois	1	6	1	111	220	2	8	1	156	246
Nrthwstrn	0	9	0	67	310	1	10	0	115	386

BIG SKY CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Boise St.	7	0	0	231	93	10	1	0	347	148
Montana St.	6	1	0	159	107	6	4	0	202	170
Nev.-Reno	4	2	0	148	95	7	3	0	264	158
N.Arizona	3	3	0	85	122	7	3	0	165	163
Weber St.	3	4	0	107	135	3	8	0	143	244
Montana	2	5	0	157	188	3	7	0	223	272
Idaho	2	5	0	134	188	4	7	0	210	268
Idaho St.	0	7	0	80	175	0	10	0	181	284

IVY LEAGUE CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Yale	6	1	0	142	77	8	1	0	193	94
Brown	5	2	0	159	102	6	3	0	197	129
Princeton	5	2	0	146	97	5	4	0	166	152
Cornell	4	3	0	179	121	5	4	0	205	152
Dartmouth	4	3	0	81	63	4	4	1	98	86
Harvard	3	4	0	131	122	3	6	0	148	157
Columbia	1	6	0	47	177	1	8	0	69	215
Penn	0	7	0	86	211	0	9	0	100	251

MID-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Cent.Mich.	8	0	1	229	101	9	0	1	257	161
Toledo	7	1	1	199	118	7	3	1	213	190
Ohio U.	4	3	0	139	115	6	4	0	211	146
W.Michigan	5	4	0	142	103	6	5	0	186	127
Ball St.	4	4	0	200	152	6	5	0	272	191
Miami, O.	3	4	0	132	90	6	5	0	223	142
N.Illinois	2	3	1	81	128	4	5	1	149	179
Bowl. Grn	3	5	0	139	188	4	7	0	194	265
E.Mich.	1	6	1	65	181	2	8	1	113	236
Kent St.	1	8	0	100	265	1	10	0	127	298

OHIO VALLEY CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Murray St.	6	0	0	162	55	9	1	1	263	116
E. Kntcky	5	1	0	171	57	9	2	0	283	126
MorehdSt.	2	2	1	55	75	5	4	1	96	121
W. Kntcky	3	3	0	116	80	5	5	0	223	217
Ausin Peay	2	4	0	92	118	7	4	0	198	150
Mid. Tenn.	1	5	0	68	171	1	9	0	137	333
Tenn.Tech	0	5	1	41	149	1	8	2	103	232

PACIFIC-10 CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
South. Cal	5	0	1	195	85	9	0	1	323	141
x-Washngtn	6	1	0	165	98	9	2	0	307	147
California	5	4	0	217	142	6	5	0	240	166
Stanford	3	3	1	158	146	5	5	1	259	239
UCLA	3	3	0	146	133	5	5	0	243	207
Arizona	3	3	0	112	112	5	4	1	207	203
Oregon	3	3	0	102	127	5	5	0	176	209
x-Wash. St.	3	5	0	153	255	4	7	0	241	366
x-Oregn St.	2	5	0	98	291	2	8	0	144	372
x-Ariz. St.	0	6	0	143	108	3	7	0	265	152

x—includes forfeits of Arizona State

PCAA CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
San Jos St.	4	0	1	191	143	6	3	1	295	267
Utah St.	3	0	1	149	97	6	3	1	306	239
Lg Bch St.	2	2	0	111	133	6	4	0	189	232
Fresno St.	2	2	0	97	93	4	6	0	214	261
Fllrton St.	1	3	0	48	93	3	7	0	180	221
Pacific U.	0	5	0	77	114	3	7	0	162	193

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Alabama	5	0	0	160	27	10	0	0	334	40
Georgia	5	1	0	142	94	5	5	0	190	186
Auburn	4	1	0	135	99	8	2	0	312	213
LSU	4	2	0	106	73	6	4	0	228	117
Kentucky	3	2	0	99	59	5	5	0	162	123
Mississippi	2	3	0	155	114	3	7	0	237	289
Miss. St.	2	3	0	65	78	3	7	0	153	165
Tennessee	1	3	0	81	116	5	4	0	238	181
Vanderbilt	0	5	0	86	241	1	9	0	169	387
Florida	0	6	0	39	167	0	8	1	66	208

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Tn.-Chnga	5	1	0	166	112	9	2	0	349	217
VMI	4	1	0	91	96	6	4	1	158	210
Citadel	4	2	0	150	137	6	5	0	253	277
Furman	4	3	0	191	193	5	6	0	281	313
Appichian	3	4	0	187	150	3	8	0	263	268
E.Tenn. St.	2	3	0	96	85	7	4	0	278	150
W.Carolina	2	4	0	132	130	6	5	0	280	202
Marshall	0	6	0	50	140	1	10	0	95	309

SOUTHLAND CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
McNse St.	5	0	0	109	58	11	0	0	226	108
Tex.-Arl.	4	1	0	170	95	8	2	0	294	162
Lamar	3	2	0	122	115	6	3	1	248	194
Ark. St.	1	4	0	58	106	4	7	0	167	188
La. Tech	1	4	0	54	104	2	9	0	112	222
SW La.	1	4	0	46	81	4	7	0	147	168

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Arkansas	6	1	0	148	83	9	1	0	244	101
Texas	5	1	0	140	61	8	1	0	194	77
Houston	5	1	0	114	75	8	1	0	201	111
Baylor	5	2	0	159	104	7	3	0	224	156
SMU	3	4	0	148	172	5	5	0	219	205
Texas Tech	2	4	1	93	126	3	5	2	131	168
Texas A&M	2	4	0	139	106	4	5	0	200	145
TCU	1	5	1	63	125	2	7	1	120	196
Rice	0	7	0	76	228	1	9	0	118	132

PCAA CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
San Jos St.	4	0	1	191	143	6	3	1	295	267
Utah St.	3	0	1	149	97	6	3	1	306	239
Lg Bch St.	2	2	0	111	133	6	4	0	189	232
Fresno St.	2	2	0	97	93	4	6	0	214	261
Fllrton St.	1	3	0	48	93	3	7	0	180	221
Pacific U.	0	5	0	77	114	3	7	0	162	193

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Alabama	5	0	0	160	27	10	0	0	334	40
Georgia	5	1	0	142	94	5	5	0	190	186
Auburn	4	1	0	135	99	8	2	0	312	213
LSU	4	2	0	106	73	6	4	0	228	117
Kentucky	3	2	0	99	59	5	5	0	163	123
Mississippi	2	3	0	155	114	3	7	0	237	289
Miss. St.	2	3	0	65	78	3	7	0	153	165
Tennessee	1	3	0	81	116	5	4	0	238	181
Vanderbilt	0	5	0	86	241	1	9	0	169	387
Florida	0	6	0	39	167	0	8	1	66	208

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

BOSTON RED SOX—Signed Tony Perez, first baseman, to a three-year contract.

National League

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Resigned coaches Jack Krol, Dal Maxvill, Claude Osteen, Dove Ricketts, and Red Schoendienst for the 1980 season.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

SAN DIEGO CLIPPERS—Activated John Olive, forward. Placed Bob Carrington, forward, on waivers.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DETROIT LIONS—Placed Larry Tearry, center, on the retired reserve list. Added Wally Pesuit, center, on the roster.

HOUSTON OILERS—Activated Mike Stensrud, defensive end, from the injured reserve list.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Placed Nate Wright, cornerback, on the injured reserve list. Activated Steve Niehaus, defensive tackle.

ST.LOUIS CARDINALS—Signed Chuck Brown, offensive lineman.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

NEW YORK ISLANDERS—Returned Yvon Vautour, right wing, to Indianapolis of the Central Hockey League.

ST. LOUIS BLUES—Sent Larry Giroux, defenseman, to Salt Lake City of the Central Hockey League.

Viking Injured

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Nov. 18 (UPI) — Cornerback Nate Wright of the Minnesota Vikings has a cracked bone in his right forearm and will miss the remaining games of the National Football League season.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Tn.-Chnga	5	1	0	166	112	9	2	0	349	217
VMI	4	1	0	91	96	6	4	1	158	210
Citadel	4	2	0	150	137	6	5	0	253	277
Furman	4	3	0	191	193	5	6	0	281	313
Appichian	3	4	0	187	150	3	8	0	243	268
E.Tenn. St.	2	3	0	96	85	7	4	0	278	150
W.Carolina	2	4	0	132	130	6	5	0	200	202
Marshall	0	6	0	50	140	1	10	0	95	309

SOUTHLAND CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
McNse St.	5	0	0	109	58	11	0	0	226	108
Tex.-Arl.	4	1	0	170	95	8	2	0	294	162
Lamar	3	2	0	122	115	6	3	1	248	194
Ark. St.	1	4	0	58	106	4	7	0	167	188
La. Tech	1	4	0	54	104	2	9	0	112	222
SW La.	1	4	0	46	81	4	7	0	147	168

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Arkansas	6	1	0	148	83	9	1	0	244	101
Texas	5	1	0	140	61	8	1	0	194	77
Houston	5	1	0	114	75	8	1	0	201	111
Baylor	5	2	0	159	104	7	3	0	224	156
SMU	3	4	0	148	172	5	5	0	219	205
Texas Tech	2	4	1	93	126	3	5	2	131	168
Texas A&M	2	4	0	139	106	4	5	0	200	145
TCU	1	5	1	63	125	2	7	1	120	196
Rice	0	7	0	76	228	1	9	0	121	255

SOUTHWESTERN CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Grambling	5	0	0	183	41	8	2	0	274	130
Alcorn St.	3	1	0	52	48	7	2	0	144	100
Jackson St.	2	1	0	81	32	8	2	0	301	128
Southern U.	1	2	0	33	51	4	4	0	189	181
Tex.Southn	0	4	0	17	96	3	8	0	118	319
Miss.Val.	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	199	121
Prairie Vw.	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	70	416

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
W.Texas St.	5	0	0	187	46	5	5	1	239	185
S.Illinois	4	1	0	139	108	8	3	0	232	188
Indiana St.	3	2	0	132	118	8	3	0	266	248
N.Mex.St.	1	4	0	108	166	2	9	0	175	387
Drake	1	4	0	82	106	3	8	0	218	242
Wichita St.	1	4	0	53	157	1	10	0	185	305
Tulsa	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	195	221

WESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Brig. Yng	6	0	0	239	50	10	0	0	384	111
Sn.Dieg St.	5	1	0	170	108	8	2	0	272	213
Utah	5	2	0	146	104	6	6	0	267	296
Colo. St.	3	3	0	106	97	4	6	1	167	217
Hawaii	2	4	0	129	149	4	5	0	277	186
Wyoming	2	4	0	109	145	4	7	0	183	259
New Mex.	2	4	0	60	149	5	6	0	194	224
Tx-ElPaso	0	7	0	45	195	2	9	0	106	266

YANKEE CONFERENCE

	Conference W	L	T	Pts	OP	All Games W	L	T	Pts	OP
Mass.	4	1	0	111	44	6	3	0	204	113
Boston U.	4	1	0	94	73	8	1	1	209	120
Conn.	3	1	1	48	35	3	5	2	132	145
New Hamp.	2	2	1	75	79	5	4	2	172	178
Rhode Isld	1	4	0	25	62	1	8	1	89	203
Maine	0	5	0	34	114	2	9	0	151	227

MAJOR INDEPENDENTS

	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Florida St.	10	0	0	292	120
Pittsburgh	9	1	0	246	92
Nev.-LsVgs	8	1	1	311	245
Temple	8	2	0	329	171
Tulane	8	2	0	290	157
Tenn. St.	7	3	0	250	141
Penn St.	7	3	0	234	142
S.Carolina	7	3	0	219	172
Rutgers	7	3	0	212	167
E.Carolina	6	3	1	342	179
S.Miss.	6	4	1	228	146
NotreDame	6	4	0	203	182
Navy	6	4	0	149	147
Colgate	5	4	1	147	153
Syracuse	6	5	0	293	286
Villanova	5	5	0	211	188
Vir. Tech	5	6	0	224	222
W.Virginia	5	6	0	185	279
N.Texas St.	5	6	0	182	235
Louisville	4	5	1	160	171
Miami,Fla.	4	5	0	146	172
Holy Cross	4	5	0	136	154
Memph.St.	4	6	0	143	206
Wm&Mary	4	6	0	125	188
Boston Col.	3	6	0	141	204
NW La.	3	6	0	143	253
Illinois St.	3	8	0	194	253
NE La.	3	8	0	158	211
Army	2	7	1	89	277
Cincinnati	2	8	0	139	258
Air Force	2	9	0	127	253
Richmond	0	11	0	79	271

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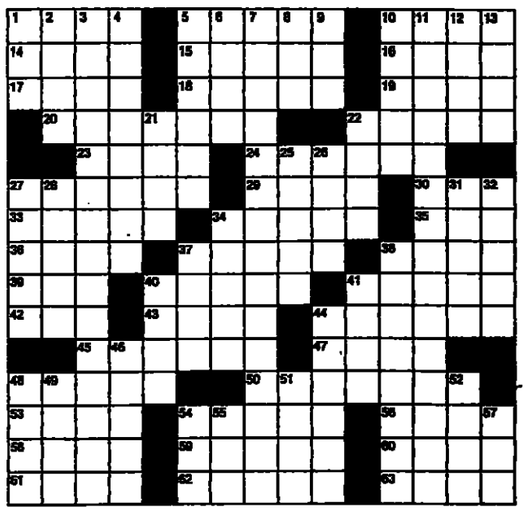
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 One of the "three B's"
5 Hardened
10 Sail support
14 Imitate
15 B'way musical
16 Work by 1 Across
17 Consider
18 Unfeeling
19 Lampreys' kin
20 Doubter: Var.
22 ——-Terre, capital of Guadeloupe
23 Swiss painter: 1879-1940
24 Money in Minsk
27 Guides
29 Liveliness
30 "Blue knight"
33 Defeat
34 Singer Fisher
35 Literary form
36 Impresses deeply
37 Cookie
38 Again
39 Top
40 Construction worker
41 Ordinary clothes
42 Common abbr.
43 Refrigerator
44 Most uncouth
45 Leaf area
47 African chieftain
48 Powerful financier
50 —— shift (newspaper's night relay)
53 Grocery item
54 Polynesian skilled in tattooing
56 Let one—— (apprise)
58 "Sweet are the —— of adversity"
59 Govt. issue
60 Numerical prefix
61 Wrongful act, to an LL.B.
62 Stares open-mouthed
63 Exigency

DOWN

1 Rollaway, e.g.
2 Four of 52
3 Lifework having its ups and downs
4 Like a waif
5 Social levels
6 Opposer
7 In a dither
8 "—— Heidenleben," Strauss work
9 Erstwhile Algerian governor
10 Filet mignon, for one
11 Periodic White House event
12 Troubles
13 "Second Hand ——," 1921 song
21 Impudent
22 Part of N.B.
25 Ancient
26 Match
27 Small meadow or swamp
28 Namely
31 "Golden Boy" playwright
32 Lapwing
34 Atelier gear
37 City south of Fort Worth
38 Would-be thespian's big chance
40 Appearance
41 "—— the word!"
44 Bridge calls
46 Perch
48 Dempsey vs. Tunney
49 Too
51 Sarah —— Jewett, U.S. writer
52 Set system
54 Nickname at Buckingham
55 Goat's-hair fabric
57 Be off guard

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

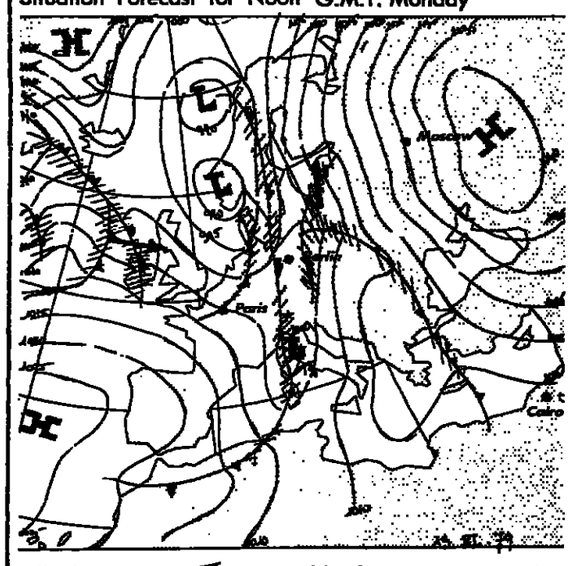
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C	H	I	C		S	I	T	A	L	L		E	N	N	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	61	Fair	MADRID	13	55	Fair
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Showers	MIAMI	25	77	Fair
ANKARA	14	57	Fair	MILAN	10	50	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	68	Rain	MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Fair	MOSCOW	2	36	Overcast
BELGRADE	13	55	Fair	MUNICH	1	34	Overcast
BERLIN	4	39	Misty	NEW YORK	12	54	Fair
BRUSSELS	8	46	Showers	NICE	13	55	Fair
BUCHAREST	10	50	Rain	OSLO	3	37	Rain
BUDAPEST	12	54	Rain	PARIS	7	45	Rain
CASABLANCA	18	64	Overcast	PRAGUE	12	54	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Misty	ROME	12	54	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	SOFIA	11	52	Showers
DUBLIN	8	46	Fair	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Fair
EDINBURGH	9	48	Rain	TEHRAN	17	63	Fair
FLORENCE	9	48	Rain	TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	0	32	Misty	TOKYO	13	55	Misty
GENEVA	3	37	Cloudy	TUNIS	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5	41	Misty	VIENNA	5	41	Rain
HOUSTON	22	72	Fair	WARSAW	11	52	Misty
ISTANBUL	18	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	19	66	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Overcast	ZURICH	1	34	Misty
LISBON	17	63	Fair				
LONDON	9	48	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Chicago Hotel Offers Hot Prices For Cold Winter — With a Catch

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (UPI) — Chilly weather outside will mean a warm reception inside a Chicago lakefront hotel for the rest of the year — and a pleasant price for rooms.

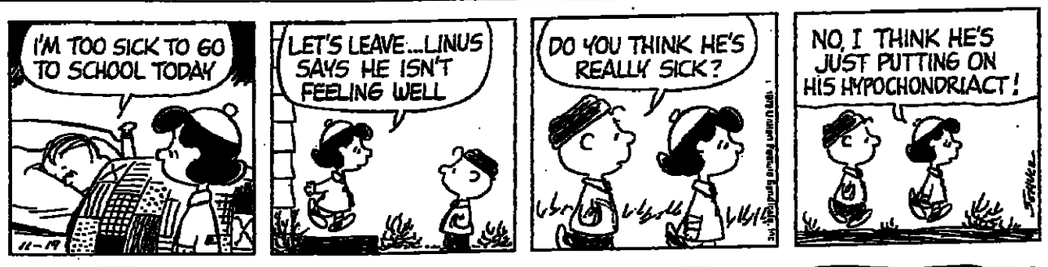
The McCormick Inn on Friday started charging room rates matching the outdoor temperature. If, for instance, the temperature is 10 degrees Fahrenheit when a guest checks in, he gets his room for $10. If the mercury stands at zero or below at check-in time, the room is free. Rooms normally rent for $54 to $86.

The match-the-mercury system lasts through Dec. 30. The only catch is the room must be reserved at least three days in advance.

The goal, manager Bruce Wechsler said, is to get people into the hotel during what is normally the slowest time of the year.

"This way, we may even get people to turn off their heat at home and come stay in our hotel for a day," Mr. Wechsler said.

PEANUTS



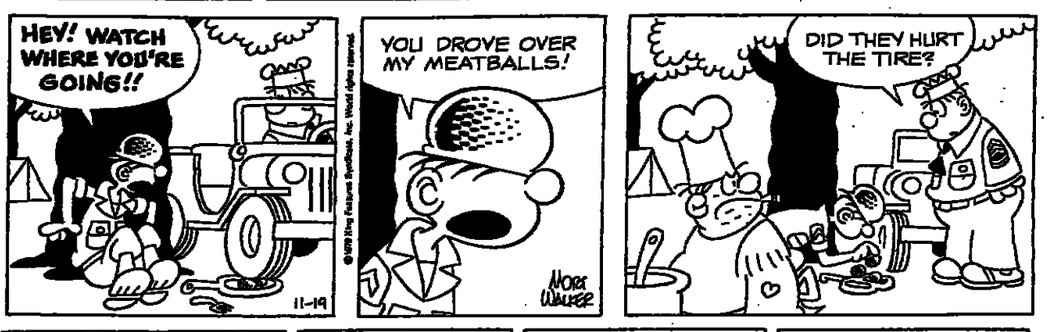
B.C.



BLONDIE



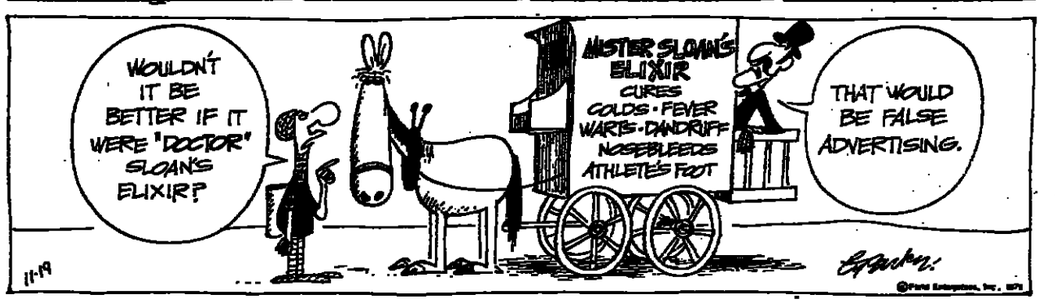
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

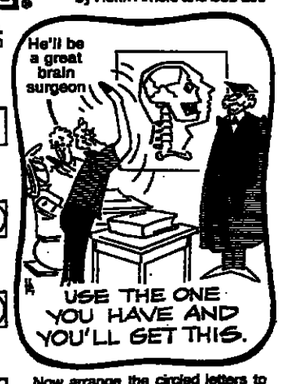
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAWEY

IDEPT

HIRAGS

DELNAH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "□–□□□□" (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: OUTDO ANNOY NEGATE BABOON
Answer: What a wife with plenty of horse sense knows—NOT TO NAG

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

A STOPPING PLACE

By A. G. Mojtabai. Simon and Schuster. 347 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"HIS poetry shall live on, unparalleled, the simplicity, the multiplicity, loftiness and lowness, fragrance and flagrance, unflinchingness, promptness, ripeness, rareness, uncompliance, all so melodious and harmonious. I have read it all — all — and ensozzled myself."

This is the spokesman of a literary society in Lahore, West Pakistan, describing Tom Malus, an alcoholic American poet who has been sent there by the United States Information Service. One feels in this oration a promise of things to come, a grotesque attempt of East and West to embrace across a chasm of differences. It is clear that "A Stopping Place," by A.G. Mojtabai, is a tragic comedy of cultures.

A Rage for Order

Tom has accepted the speaking tour in the hope that it will break the silence that has fallen on him and his poetry. He hopes for "fresh sights, sounds, encounters." At a party, someone says: "Once upon a time, Westerners came to rule. Now they come East wanting to be ruled. Tired of too much freedom, they come seeking order and submission." There is a hint here that Tom, and American poetry with him, is dying of too much freedom, that it is suffering from a rage for order.

Kate Nazar, a young American woman, has come to the East for similar reasons. It is a woman's destiny, she says to herself, to be rescued. Her Iranian husband has rescued her from the ambiguity of being a woman in America. Kate wants her life to be not a personal crusade, but a swoon of responses.

Like Tom, Kate "has lost the knack of most ordinary things." She has married the extraordinary in Firuz, not a mere man, but a foreigner, a stranger. Her life, too, will be a tour. A.G. Mojtabai, who lived for several years in Iran and Pakistan and who now teaches American culture to Americans, uses East and West to indict one another.

In "A Stopping Place," Mojtabai uses her local color well. She turns the experience of foreignness into a feeling of being lost, of being assaulted by metaphors. Kate stumbles on a street where nothing but teeth is sold. It is like an anxious dream that teeters on the edge of sensuality.

Kate has red hair, and her husband's boss says to him: "Your wife is a good woman, I'm sure. But that hair . . . there ought to be some way to tone it down." Kate's Americanism is too blatant. It cannot be assimilated. Her husband makes her wear dowdy dresses as a kind of purdah. When they go shopping, he prices everything and buys nothing. Life in the East now is a shopping spree, the author insinuates, but the price of everything is too high.

Tom picks up a woman in a bar and takes her to bed, where he is impotent. Shall we take this to mean that America's ambassadors are impotent drunken poets? Tom says he doesn't want to sleep with a woman: He wants one "to press his feet." We are tired and sentimental, hungry for the homely.

In another bar, Tom helps a newspaper correspondent prepare phrases for a riot or invasion. "Deploy/defile. Fired at point-blank range/reprisal. Salvos. Border violations/incursions. Detonated/fusillade." The expected riot or invasion is the result of a theft, from a shrine, of a holy relic.

The relic is a hair of the prophet Muhammad. In the East, we are reminded, a hair can cause a war, because every man, as Henri Michaux said about India, is an ecclesiastic. Everything is holy. In America, we understand, nothing is sacred.

This secondary plot is the undoing of "A Stopping Place." Intended as counterpoint, the two themes — the Americans' search for another kind of order, the Pakistanis' search for the hair of the Prophet — never effectively impinge on one another. Jailed for his own safety during the crisis, Tom records phonetically the sneezes of his friendly guard. That's as far as he gets.

Kate runs away from her husband and sits in a singles bar at night, proud of rejecting propositions that mean nothing to her. She tries to imagine herself eating an apple in the street, her image of Western womanhood. Her husband first beats her, then weeps, but "he weeps in another language."

"While writing this book, I was haunted by an image — an image of parallel roads unfolding, "nowhere converging . . ." This is A.G. Mojtabai's "note to the reader" at the beginning of "A Stopping Place." At the end of the book, the roads are still parallel, nowhere converging. Her characters and her situations have existed side by side for a while, and no more.

State of Mind

As Tom says in a letter to an American friend, the "exotic isn't a place, it's a state of mind." While we enter a foreign state in this interesting novel, we do not profoundly enter a foreign state of mind. Mojtabai, however, is to be admired for what she has almost done.

As the epigraph to Part 2 of "A Stopping Place," the author quotes an Eastern text: "Listen, I have wept patiently." One senses that Mojtabai, too, has wept patiently over the enormous, accusing space between East and West.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS — By Robert Byrne

EVEN Viktor Korchnoi, who had never before summoned up words of praise for Mikhail Tal's play, conceded that the former world champion's performance in the Riga Interzonal Tournament was extraordinary.

With a faraway look, as though visualizing what it would be like to face Tal in the Candidates' Matches coming up next year, Korchnoi judged that there had not been an exhibition of such quality since Bobby Fischer's monumental march through the Palma de Mallorca Interzonal Tournament in 1970.

It is as difficult to dispute Korchnoi here as it was for Tal's opponents to withstand him in Riga. Observe how he used two exchange sacrifices to defeat Ljubomir Ljubojevic of Yugoslavia in the ninth round.

Ljubojevic's attempt to rehabilitate 5 . . . P-B4 seems to have been based on his 10 . . . Q-B2, a departure from the game between Jose Raul Capablanca and Frank Marshall in Carlsbad in 1929, which proceeded with 10 . . . P-KR3; 11 BxN, QxB; 12 BxP, BxB; 13 QxB, N-B3; 14 QxP, N-K4; 15 Q-R4, QR-K1; 16 N-Q5, yielding a clear advantage to White.

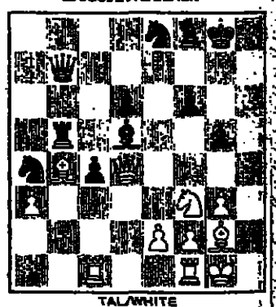
Nevertheless, after Tal's 19 N-KB3, it was difficult to increase the scope of the black pieces since 19 . . . N-N3 loses to 20 NxBP. Ljubojevic's clever solution was the pawn sacrifice with 19 . . . B-QR1; 20 Q-Q3, P-R3!?; 21 QxP which quickly led to the position after 25 N-B3 with the white QP under fire.

Here Ljubojevic should have recouped his pawn by 25 . . . BxN; 26 QxB, BxP, with a slight advantage for White. Instead, his 25 . . . P-B5? weakened his grip on the dark squares in the center, a factor that became more important after the exchange with 26 Q-B2, BxN (26 . . . NxP?; 27 NxN, BxN; 28 NxP!, PxN; 29 BxB); 27 QxB.

The fine exchange sacrifice with 34 RxP!, BxR; 35 QxBch opened the position for the powerful white bishops and took sharp advantage of the now awkward placement of the black QN and QR. Tal quickly trapped the black rook in the middle of the board with 39 N-B6! (39 . . . R-K3; 40 N-Q8), emerging a pawn ahead after 39 . . . P-N5; 40 NxR, BPxN.

After 43 . . . N-B4, Tal found an ingenious method of breaking Ljubojevic's resistance with the exchange sacrifice 44 RxP!, NxR; 45

LJUBOJEVIC/BLACK



TAL/WHITE

Position after 33. . .Q-QN2

QxN, relying on his bishop-pair and the formidable passed QRP to win the game. For this to work, however, a complete grasp of the tactical possibilities of the position was required, and Tal showed that he had it.

Thus, after 50 B-B1, it would have been useless for Ljubojevic to try 50 . . . R-Q8 because 51 Q-B8ch, K-N3; 52 P-R8/Q, RxBch; 53 K-N2, R-N8ch; 54 K-R2, Q-KB8 would have allowed 55 Q-B6ch, K-N4; 56 B-Q2ch, K-R4; 57 QxNmate.

Ljubojevic's 50 . . . R-KR1 did threaten to set up perpetual check by 51 . . . R-R8ch!, but Tal squashed this at once with 51 Q-N7!

On 57 Q-R6, Ljubojevic had the choice of 57 . . . QxQ; 58 BxQ losing the rook after 59 B-N7 and 60 P-R8(Q), or 57 . . . Q-B8; 58 B-K7, Q-B1; 59 Q-B6ch, K-R2; 60 B-Q3ch, K-N1; 61 Q-N6mate. It's no wonder that he gave up.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Tal	Black Ljubojevic	White Tal	Black Ljubojevic
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	28 Q-Q3	R-B1
2 P-B4	P-K3	29 P-N3	P-N5
3 P-Q4	P-Q N3	30 P-Q5	BPxP
4 P-KN3	B-N2	31 P-N4	Q-Q2
5 B-N2	P-B4	32 R-N1	Q-B3
6 P-Q5	P-Q3	33 Q-B2	R-Q1
7 N-B3	P-K3	34 RxP!	QxBch
8 P-N3	P-K4	35 QxBch	R-K1
9 O-O	O-O	36 Q-B2	R-B1
10 B-N5	Q-B2	37 P-K5	P-K6
11 B-B4	P-QR3	38 Q-B3	P-B4
12 P-K3	P-KR3	39 N-B6!	R-K3
13 B-K2	P-K4	40 N-Q8	N-Q8
14 P-Q3	P-Q4	41 N-B6	N-B4
15 P-QR4	P-R3	42 N-K4	R-K1
16 B-K3	P-N3	43 B-Q2	N-K6
17 P-QN4	P-QN4	44 RxP!	BxR
18 N-K2	N-K2	45 N-B6	R-K2
19 N-KB3	N-N3	46 N-K4	R-B2
20 Q-Q2	P-N4	47 N-B6	R-K1
21 P-R3	N-R2	48 N-K4	R-B2
22 P-N4	P-B5	49 N-B6	R-K1
23 P-B3	P-QR4	50 B-B1	R-Q8
24 P-QR3	P-R5	51 Q-B6	R-K1
25 N-B3	P-B5?	52 Q-B8	R-Q8
26 Q-B2	BxN	53 Q-B6	R-K1
27 QxB	N-B4	54 Q-B8	R-Q8

هكذا من الأصل

Redskins Beat Cowboys, Tie For East Lead

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP) — Joe Theismann's three touchdown passes and a tough Washington defense that forced five Dallas turnovers and recorded six sacks gave the Redskins a 34-20 National Football League victory over the Cowboys here today.

The Redskins, with Theismann connecting for scoring passes of 4 yards to John McDaniel, 10 yards to Clarence Harmon and 11 yards to Ricky Thompson, improved their record to 8-4. The Redskins, the Cowboys and the Philadelphia Eagles are tied for the lead in the NFC East.

The first of the Cowboys' two fumbles, by Scott Laidlaw, was recovered by Coy Bacon on the Dallas 37-yard line and seven plays later Theismann rolled out to his left then passed to the wide-open McDaniel in the end zone with 2:19 remaining in the opening period.

Dallas responded with a Rafael Septien field goal of 34 yards in the opening minute of the second period, but the Redskins widened their lead to 14-3 when John Riggins culminated an 81-yard march midway in the second quarter by plunging in from the 3.

Eagles 16, Cardinals 13

At Philadelphia, quarterback Ron Jaworski connected with tight end Keith Krepfle for a 40-yard touchdown pass early in the final period to allow the Philadelphia Eagles to beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 16-13, and move into the tie with Dallas and Washington for first place in the division.

The Cardinals had just gone ahead, 13-9, on the second of two 1-yard touchdown smashes by Wayne Morrise But the Eagles took the ensuing kickoff and drove 70 yards in 5 plays to go ahead with 14:53 left in the game.

Earlier, Philadelphia led 6-0 on 23-yard and 47-yard field goals by rookie Tony Franklin, but were tied at halftime on Morris' first short-yardage touchdown.

Philadelphia moved ahead, 9-6, in the third quarter on Franklin's third field goal, a 31-yarder with 5:22 remaining in the period. St. Louis, however, went back in front, 13-9, after a 42-yard pass from quarterback Jim Hart to wide receiver Mel Gray set up Morris' second touchdown.

On the Eagles' winning drive, which started in the third period, Wilbert Montgomery gained 12 of his 118 yards for the day, and Krepfle caught a 14-yard pass for a first down at the St. Louis 42-yard line. After Montgomery ran for 2, Krepfle outran the St. Louis deep secondary and pulled in the winning touchdown pass.

Bears 23, Jets 13

At Chicago, Mike Phipps passed for two touchdowns and Dave Williams scored twice to lead the Chicago Bears to their fourth consecutive triumph, 23-13, over the New York Jets.

New York jumped to a 6-0 lead in the first quarter on an 18-yard touchdown pass from Richard Todd to Jerome Barkum. Tony Linhart's attempted conversion was blocked by Mike Spivey.

The Bears countered as Phipps hit Rickey Watts with a 21-yard touchdown pass and went ahead to stay, 7-6, on Bob Thomas' conversion.

Midway in the second quarter, Terry Schmidt intercepted a Todd pass on the Jets' 34-yard line and eight plays later, Williams rammed over from the 1-yard line for a 14-6 halftime lead.

The Bears took the second half kickoff and marched 82 yards in 14 plays with Phipps throwing a 6-yard touchdown pass to Williams. Thomas added a 24-yard field goal early in the fourth quarter. The Bears retained possession of the ball for 13:23 of the third quarter and ran off 21 offensive plays to New York's 3.

Bills 19, Packers 12

At Orchard Park, N.Y., reserve running back Mike Collier plunged a yard for a touchdown with three minutes remaining and Nick Mike-Meyer kicked four field goals to lift the Buffalo Bills to a 19-12 victory over the Green Bay Packers.

Collier's touchdown capped a 15-play, 81-yard drive by the Bills. Green Bay appeared to have stopped the drive when rookie linebacker Rich Wingo intercepted Joe Ferguson's pass and returned it to the Buffalo 9-yard line. The Packers, however, were called for holding and the Bills retained possession.

Green Bay's last threat was spoiled when a David Whitehurst desperation pass was intercepted by defensive back Charles Rhones at the Buffalo 13.

The Packers took a 9-6 lead at 7:01 of the second quarter when Whitehurst threw a 34-yard touchdown pass to James Lofton as Green Bay gambled on a 4th-and-1 situation.

Patriots 50, Colts 21

At Foxboro, Mass., Steve Grogan passed for two touchdowns and Stanley Morgan returned a punt 80 yards for another score as the New England Patriots rode a 27-point second period to a 50-21 victory over the Baltimore Colts.

John Smith booted field goals of 24, 29 and 42 yards after New England fumble recoveries, helping the Patriots bounce back from what Coach Ron Erhardt called "the worst defeat" of his coaching career — a 42-7 rout at Denver a week ago.

Grogan completed five passes in a row for 83 yards in leading a touchdown drive with the opening kickoff. He completed the drive by throwing 25 yards to Morgan in the end zone.

The Colts bounced right back to go in front, 7-6, marching 77 yards in setting up a touchdown plunge by Don McCauley. However, New England took command on the ensuing kickoff. The Patriots went 67 yards in 12 plays, with Don Calhoun diving into the end zone, to go in front to stay on the third play of the second period.

Browns 30, Dolphins 24

At Cleveland, quarterback Brian Sipe combined with wide receiver Reggie Rucker for a 39-yard touchdown pass 1:59 into overtime to give the Cleveland Browns a 30-24 victory over the Miami Dolphins.

Sipe, who connected on 23 of 42 passing attempts for 358 yards and 3 touchdowns, hit Ozzie Newsome with the game-tying touchdown with 1:21 left in the fourth quarter. The Browns won the toss at the end of regulation, received the kickoff and marched 74 yards in 5 plays for the winning score.

Dino Hall returned the kickoff in overtime 18 yards to the Cleveland 26. Sipe kept on first down and ran 9 yards. Fullback Mike Pruitt, who rushed for 93 yards in 19 carries, then ran 4 yards for a first down. Sipe passed 11 yards to Calvin Hill and scrambled 11 yards on the next play, then found Rucker alone in the end zone for the winning score.

Miami quarterback Don Strock had come off the bench to replace starter Bob Griese at the beginning of the fourth quarter with the Dolphins trailing, 17-10.

He hit tight end Bruce Hardy with a 2-yard scoring pass to tie the game, then connected with running back Delvin Williams for 4 yards and the go-ahead touchdown with 3:53 remaining.



Associated Press

Two Ohio State linemen, Mike D'Andrea (No. 96) and Jim Laughlin rush Michigan's punter, Bryan Virgil, on the big play of the game. Laughlin blocked the ball, it was recovered for a touchdown and Ohio State goes to the Rose Bowl.

Punt Blocked By Ohio State Tops Michigan

By Gordon S. White Jr.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 18 (NYT) — Ohio State played its way into the Rose Bowl for the first time in four years yesterday on a blocked kick in the fourth quarter that gave the Buckeyes an 18-15 victory over Michigan.

Ohio State, which completed its regular season undefeated and untied, trailed by 15-12 early in the final period, then executed the block play just as coaches draw it on a blackboard.

Jim Laughlin charged in from the left and slammed the ball and the kicker, Bryan Virgil, to the ground. Todd Bell, a junior linebacker, picked up the bouncing ball at the Michigan 20-yard line and ran into the end zone for the winning score.

The play was not a fluke; it was designed as a punt block with a 10-man rush and it worked, to the chagrin of the majority of the crowd of 106,255, the largest ever to see a regular-season college game.

Long Way Home

Thus the Buckeyes, who played their first season in 29 years under a coach other than Woody Hayes, achieved a perfect record for the new coach, Earle Bruce. It was their first undefeated and untied regular season since 1975, when Hayes led them to the Rose Bowl, where they lost to UCLA. Bruce was a former assistant under Hayes at Ohio State before becoming head coach at Iowa State, where he stayed for six years.

Ohio State would have gone to the Rose Bowl even if it had lost because Purdue beat Indiana yesterday, 37-21.

Ohio State's triumph ended three years of frustration against Michigan in the season finale that has decided the Big Ten title and Rose Bowl visitor for more than a decade. Hayes' last three teams did not score a touchdown against Michigan, which went to the Rose Bowl by beating Ohio State in 1976, 1977 and 1979, only to lose there each New Year's Day.

When Art Schlichter, Ohio State's fine sophomore quarterback, threw a 19-yard touchdown pass to Chuck Hunter for a 12-7 Buckeye lead halfway through the third period, it ended a string of 15 quarters during which Ohio State had failed to cross the Wolverine goal line.

Ohio State, which took a 3-0 lead in the second period on Vlade Janakievski's 23-yard field goal, trailed at halftime, 7-6, and had to rally twice to win. Two long Wolverine passes helped to counter the powerful Buckeye offense, which outplayed Michigan most of the time. Ohio State gained 432 yards to 298 for Michigan.

The Buckeyes moved well until they got close. Then the Wolverine defense would hold.

In other games, as reported by United Press International:

Auburn 33, Georgia 13

At Athens, Ga., James Brooks rushed for 200 yards, including touchdown runs of 67 and 44 yards, to lead Auburn to a 33-13 victory over Georgia and all but end the Bulldogs' bid for a share of the Southeastern Conference championship and a Sugar Bowl berth.

Brooks and running mate Joe Cribbs combined for 366 yards and all of the Tigers' touchdowns as Cribbs rushed for 166 yards and scored twice on 1-yard plunges.

Auburn, now 8-2 prior to its finale in two weeks against top-ranked Alabama, is barred from both the Southwestern Conference championship and the Sugar Bowl because of NCAA probation.

Alabama 30, Miami (Fla.) 0

At Tuscaloosa, Ala., Alan McElroy kicked three field goals as Alabama rolled to a 30-0 victory over Miami (Fla.), extending the nation's longest major college winning streak to 19 games.

Alabama, using substitutes freely, opened the scoring five minutes into the game on a 56-yard pass from senior quarterback Steadman Shealy to tight end Tim Trvis, capping a 5-play, 75-yard drive.

Clemson 16, Notre Dame 10

At South Bend, Ind., quarterback Billy Lott ran 26 yards for a touchdown and Obed Ariri kicked three field goals to lead Clemson to a 16-10 victory over Notre Dame.

The Tigers trailed, 10-6, when Lott scored Clemson's only touchdown on a keeper with 1:37 left in the third quarter. The score came four plays after linebacker Jeff Davis recovered a fumble by halfback Vagas Ferguson on the Notre Dame 40.

Ferguson gained 110 yards in 22 carries but was held to 16 yards in the second half. He gained more than 100 yards for the sixth time this season, breaking George Gipp's record set in 1920.

Notre Dame's loss, its fourth in 10 games and the most since a 2-7 season in 1963, could be laid to five turnovers — two leading to scores and one stopping a fourth-quarter drive.

Purdue 37, Indiana 21

At Bloomington, Ind., fullback Mike Augustyniak plunged for three touchdowns and John Macon scored once to power Purdue to a 37-21 victory over Indiana in their traditional "Old Oaken Bucket" season finale.

Purdue never trailed in the 82d game of the intra-state classic before 53,202 fans, the second-largest in Indiana history. At one time the Boilermakers led by 20 points before the Hoosiers rallied in the third period on the passing of Tim Clifford.

Quarterback Mark Herrmann, who completed 26 of 39 passes for 269 yards for Purdue, was carried off the field with 6:14 left to play with a mild concussion when he was hit while passing.

Brigham Young 27, Utah 0

At Provo, Utah, Marc Wilson passed for 374 yards to lead Brigham Young to a 27-0 blanking of Utah and give the Cougars at least a share of the 1979 Western Athletic Conference title.

Wilson set an NCAA record in the game. His 374 yards against Utah, combined with the 582 yards he had against the Utes back in 1977, gave him the national collegiate mark for the most yards in two games against one opponent.

He also tied the NCAA mark for most games in a season with at least 300 yards in total offense. With one game to go, Wilson now has seven 300-yard-plus games, tying the 1976 record set by Tommy Kramer of Rice.

Harvard 22, Yale 7

At New Haven, Conn., quarterback Burke St. John passed for a touchdown and ran for one to lead Harvard to a 22-7 upset victory over previously unbeaten Yale.

The upset marked the third time in 11 years that Harvard, 3-6 this year, has spoiled Yale's bid for an unblemished season, including the famous 29-29 tie in 1968 and the last minute 21-16 victory in 1974. Yale was looking for its first perfect season since 1960.

Yale, which won the Ivy League title, saw its 13-game unbeaten streak ended, mostly because of three lost fumbles and three intercepted passes.

Nebraska 34, Iowa State 3

At Lincoln, Neb., quarterback Jeff Quinn ran for one touchdown and passed for two to tight end Junior Miller to pace Nebraska to a 34-3 victory over Iowa State.

The Cornhuskers' 10th straight victory set up their annual showdown with Oklahoma next week for the Big Eight title.

Until late in the game, when Nebraska was using substitutes, Iowa State was never close to scoring. With 1:37 left, Alex Giffords kicked a 22-yard field goal.

Oklahoma 24, Missouri 22

At Columbia, Mo., freshman Michael Keeling kicked a 33-yard field goal in the fourth quarter and Billy Sims had his greatest day in the Oklahoma backfield — 282 yards rushing — to lift Oklahoma to a 24-22 victory over Missouri.

Sims rushed for 150 of his yards in the third quarter when Oklahoma scored two touchdowns to erase a 2-point halftime deficit and take a 21-16 lead.

Sims carried 36 times in falling just 12 yards short of Oklahoma's all-time rushing record set by Greg Pruitt in 1971 against Kansas State. It was, however, the most yards ever gained by one back against Missouri.

College Scores

East
Boston Coll. 27, Syracuse 10
Boston U. 28, Bucknell 28
Brown 31, Columbia 14
Connecticut 10, Rhode Island 9
Dartmouth 20, Pennsylvania 6
Delaware 24, Colgate 16
Harvard 22, Yale 7
Lehigh 24, Lafayette 3
Massachusetts 29, New Hampshire 0
Northeastern 27, Maine 14
Penn St. 22, Temple 7
Pittsburgh 40, Army 0
Princeton 28, Cornell 14
Villanova 32, Rutgers 17

South
Alabama 30, Miami (Fla.) 0
Auburn 33, Georgia 13
Florida 56, Memphis St. 17
Furman 45, The Citadel 44
Georgia Tech 24, Navy 14
Kentucky 31, Florida 3
La. Tech 13, NE Louisiana 10
LSU 21, Mississippi St. 3
Maryland 28, Louisville 7
Mississippi 44, Tennessee 28
North Carolina 13, Virginia 7
No. Carolina St. 28, Duke 7
South Carolina 35, Wake Forest 14
Wm. & Mary 24, Richmond 10

Midwest
Clemson 16, Notre Dame 10
Colorado 31, Kansas 17
Illinois 29, Northwestern 13
Iowa 33, Michigan St. 23
Miami (O.) 27, Cincinnati 14
Nebraska 34, Iowa St. 3
Ohio St. 18, Michigan 15
Oklahoma 24, Missouri 22
Purdue 37, Indiana 21
Wisconsin 42, Minnesota 27

Southwest
Arkansas 22, Texas A&M 10
Baylor 45, Rice 14
Oklahoma St. 43, Kansas St. 15
SMU 35, Texas Tech 10
Texas 35, TCU 10
West Texas 28, Drake 18

West
Air Force 30, Vanderbilt 29
Arizona St. 42, W. Virginia 7
Arizona 42, Oregon St. 18
Brigham Young 27, Utah 0
California 21, Stanford 14
Colorado St. 21, Nevada-Las Vegas 21, tie
So. Dakota St. 27, Idaho 13
UCLA 35, Oregon 0
Utah St. 34, Weber St. 18
Washington 17, Washington St. 7

Football Bowls Begin Filling in the Blanks

By John Feinstein

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP) — When the dust cleared and bowl bids were handed out last night confusion still reigned — especially surrounding the Southeastern and Southwestern conferences — the Orange Bowl was bemoaning the loss of a possible national championship game and Florida State was chortling.

Georgia's 33-13 defeat at the hands of Auburn ruined the Orange Bowl's hopes for an Alabama-Nebraska national championship showdown.

The loss by Georgia put Alabama in the driver's seat for the SEC title and ensuing Sugar Bowl bid, so the Orange Bowl snapped up 10-0 Florida State while it could. The Seminoles will play the Big Eight champion, the winner of Saturday's Nebraska-Oklahoma match.

But Alabama has not yet clinched the Sugar Bowl bid. The Crimson Tide (10-0) would tie for the SEC title with Georgia, now 5-5, if it lost to Auburn on Dec. 1. Georgia, with a nonconference game left with Georgia Tech, could conceivably go to the Sugar Bowl with a 5-6 record.

Whether Alabama or Georgia represents the Southeastern Conference its opponent will be from the Southwestern Conference — either Texas or Arkansas. The Sugar Bowl will take the team that does not go to the Cotton Bowl, and Arkansas currently has the inside track for the Cotton Bowl bid. There it will play the Nebraska-Oklahoma loser.

One team is definitely in the Rose Bowl: 11-0 Ohio State, the Big Ten champion. The Buckeyes' opponent will be Southern California, unless the Trojans are upset next week by UCLA. In that case Washington will go to Pasadena.

Several of the smaller bowls were still scrambling last night to come up with teams. The Fiesta Bowl, after taking Pittsburgh when the Liberty Bowl thought it had the 9-1 Panthers wrapped up, left its second slot open in case either Southern Cal or Brigham Young should lose a conference title next week and be available. Oregon could go there if both won.

If it beats San Diego State next week, Brigham Young will go to the Holiday Bowl to play Indiana. If San Diego State upsets the 10-0 Cougars, it will be the host at the Holiday Bowl.

Four Atlantic Coast Conference teams were invited to bowls.

Clemson, 8-2 after beating Notre Dame yesterday, was shut out of the Gator Bowl because ABC television did not want the Tigers a third straight year. Instead, Clemson will face Baylor in the Peach Bowl.

The Gator Bowl, still wanting an ACC school, surprised everybody by taking 6-3-1 North Carolina, a 13-7 winner over Virginia yesterday. The Tar Heels had been considered out of bowl consideration because of three successive winless weeks. They will play 8-3 Michigan.

Wake Forest (8-3) happily accepted a bid to the Tangerine Bowl, which it had been smart enough to wrap up Friday before being trounced, 35-14, yesterday by South Carolina. Tangerine officials were rooting for Louisiana State (5-4) to beat Mississippi State last night so they could offer the a bid. LSU did, 21-3, and accepted.

South Carolina (7-3) will take its best team in years to the Hall of Fame classic.

Offer Still Possible

Tennessee appeared to be certain for the Bluebonnet Bowl until it was bombed by Mississippi, 44-20, yesterday. The Vols could still get in and Purdue is already invited.

The Liberty Bowl rebounded from its loss of Pittsburgh by snapping up Penn State (7-3) to play Tulane (8-2).

The Garden State Bowl took Temple (8-2) and North Carolina State (7-4).

The only bowl that did not have one team officially invited last night was the Sun. But the El Paso game will take Houston and Washington, assuming that neither school wins its conference title. Washington could still end up in the Rose and Houston the Cotton but both are slim chances at best and the two schools have agreed to play one another if they are not conference champions.

Stanhouse, Hrabosky and Kison Sign Rich Free-Agent Contracts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (IHT)— Three more baseball free agents, all pitchers — Don Stanhouse of the Baltimore Orioles, Al Hrabosky of the Kansas City Royals and Bruce Kison of the Pittsburgh Pirates — have joined new clubs for contracts reported to amount to at least $1 million over five years. No specific terms were announced.

Stanhouse, a 28-year-old reliever who saved 21 games for the Orioles this year, agreed to a five-year contract with the Los Angeles Dodgers yesterday. He was the second top free-agent pitcher signed by the Dodgers. Dave Goltz, who had six winning seasons with the Minnesota Twins and was 14-13 with a 4.16 earned run average this year, was signed earlier last week.

Stanhouse, a righthander, appeared in 52 games for the Orioles last season, compiling a 7-3 record and a .284 ERA. He finished 46 of the 52 games for an .884 percentage, the best mark in the majors.

He entered 27 games with the Orioles ahead and protected the lead 25 times, including 9 of 10 one-run leads.

The Atlanta Braves announced late Friday that they had come to terms with Hrabosky, also a reliever, for a five-year contract.

Hrabosky, 9-4 with 12 saves at Kansas City last year, was drafted as a free agent by 12 teams. The 30-year-old Hrabosky is best known for his "psyching-up" routine, stalking angrily behind the mound, slamming the ball into his glove and muttering to himself before facing a batter.

His best year was 1975, when he appeared in 65 games for the St. Louis Cardinals, winning 13, losing 3 and posting a 1.67 ERA. Last season his ERA dropped to 3.74 as he walked 41 and struck out 39.

Earlier Friday, Kison, a starter and sometimes reliever for the world champions, signed a five-year contract with the California Angels.

The 29-year-old righthander had a 13-7 record and a 3.19 ERA last season with the Pirates and is 81-63 lifetime with a 3.49 ERA. Kison has pitched in five league championship series, posting a 3-0 record, and two World Series, compiling a 1-1 record.

"I'm very happy to join the Angels' organization," Kison said. "Everyone knows the type of club the Angels have — a solid attack and a proven contender. As a pitcher, it's comforting to know the team is going to score some runs."

Sought strongly also by the New York Yankees, Kison became the second free-agent pitcher the team has lost. Earlier, the Angels' Nolan Ryan rejected a Yankee offer and decided to return to his home state of Texas to play for the Houston Astros. The announcement that he will pitch for $1 million a season is expected tomorow.

Cloutier Transplants a WHA Legend

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT) — Experienced hockey observers did not want to believe it. They did not want to hear anything about the legend. Every time the legend was brought up, they shook their heads and said, "No way."

Now, after just over a month of the National Hockey League season, those hockey watchers believe the "Legend of Real Cloutier."

It goes something like this:

There was an amazing young talent compiling all kinds of point totals for the Quebec Nordiques of the World Hockey Association. Not many people ever had a chance to see him, but the goals and assists were being registered by the bushel.

After scoring 93 goals in 66 games in his final year of junior hockey and 26 goals (53 points) his first year in the WHA, Real (Buddy) Cloutier scored 60 goals and 115 points for the Nordiques at the age of 19. He followed that up by scoring 66 goals and 141 points at age 20 before "falling off" to 56 goals and 119 points at age 21. Then, when he reached age 22, he scored 75 goals — the second-best goal total ever amassed by a major league hockey player — and accumulated 129 points.

But there were many who said Cloutier was not playing "major league" hockey. Sure, the kid could play — he scored 283 goals and won two scoring titles in five seasons — but look whom he was scoring against.

Now the WHA is gone, but the Quebec Nordiques live on and so does their legend, who just happened to score 13 goals in his first 14 NHL games.

"He's a natural goal-scorer, there's no question about that," says Anders Hedberg of the New York Rangers, who last year entered the NHL as a former 70-goal WHA man but scored only 33. "He'll score a lot of goals in this league. How many? How many did Mike Bossy score, 62? Sure, Cloutier could score like he did in the WHA. I don't know about 75 but. . ."

Cloutier is a personable young French-Canadian who has trouble with the English language. He tries his best to answer all the questions of English-speaking interviewers, often having more difficulty with their questions than his answers. But he has been handling everything well, including the enemy goaltenders.

"I'm going to go for 40 goals and that will be a big season for me," said Cloutier, who broke into the NHL with a third-period "hat trick" (three goals) against Dan Bouchard of Atlanta Oct. 10. "The play is so much quicker here. The guys are so much bigger. The game is very fast and very defensive. Over in the WHA we always had four-on-twos, two-on-ones, three-on-ones all the time. In the NHL, they play safe.

"I get two, three, maybe four chances a game here. In the WHA, I would get eight or nine chances. I would score one in the first period, one in the second and then go for the hat trick in the third. But in the NHL, it's very tight."

One thing Cloutier's success has meant is a never-ending comparison to Guy Lafleur, the Montreal star. The Nordiques and the Canadiens, already rivals for the bragging rights of the province, have played twice this year, with the Canadiens winning, 3-1, at the Montreal Forum Oct. 13 and the Nordiques coming back for a 5-4 home-ice victory Oct. 28.

"Quebec is a tough place to play hockey," says Cloutier, who was born near Quebec City. "There's pressure on me and Lafleur all the time. All I hear is, 'C'mon Cloutsie, it's the NHL. You're better than Lafleur.' Geez, the headlines in the paper say, 'Cloutier, Lafleur'. It's crazy.

"I'm 23 years old and I'm only in my first year in the NHL. I play bad and I hear, 'Oh'. There's a lot of pressure."

But not as much pressure as there could be, according to Hedberg.

"It's certainly easier to play in places like Quebec, Edmonton and Winnipeg," said Hedberg who starred for Winnipeg in the WHA. "Those cities are smaller compared to New York or Chicago. Send him somewhere else and he'd probably have more problems adjusting."

Briton Wins Marathon

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (UPI) — Joyce Smith of Britain won Japan's first international women's marathon today in chilly drizzles through Tokyo streets. She clocked 2 hours, 37 minutes, 48 seconds, almost 2 minutes ahead of Gillan Adams also of Britain.

Alouettes Take CFL East Title

MONTREAL, Nov. 18 (AP) — Don Sweet kicked field goals of 22, 16 and 21 yards, a 45-yard single on a missed field-goal attempt and a conversion to account for most of Montreal's offense in a 17-6 victory over the Ottawa Rough Riders here yesterday for the Canadian Football League's East title.

The Alouettes will face the Western Conference champions, either the Edmonton Eskimos or the Calgary Stampeders, in the Grey Cup game, the Canadian Football League championship, here next Sunday. The West title will be decided today.

Defensive back Larry Uteck returned an interception of a Jimmy Jones pass 69 yards for Montreal's only touchdown at 12:58 of the fourth quarter.

For the Rough Riders, who led, 6-3, at halftime, Gerry Organ kicked field goals of 45 and 22 yards in the second quarter.

Keith Baker, an Alouette wide receiver, returned an Organ punt 30 yards to the Ottawa 2 in the third quarter and, after quarterback Joe Barnes threw incomplete twice, Sweet kicked a single on a missed 39-yard field goal attempt to bring the Alouettes within two points.

Sweet's game-winning 16-yard field goal at 3:13 of the fourth quarter came after Barnes hit tight end Peter Dalla Riva for 12 yards and handed off to running back David Green for 10 yards.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	12	4	.750	—
Philadelphia	12	5	.667	1
Washington	8	7	.533	3½
New York	8	10	.444	5
New Jersey	6	11	.353	6½
Central Division				
Atlanta	12	7	.632	—
San Antonio	11	7	.611	½
Houston	9	7	.563	1½
Indiana	8	11	.421	4
Cleveland	6	12	.316	6
Detroit	5	11	.313	5½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	13	4	.765	—
Kansas City	8	11	.421	6
Denver	6	13	.316	8
Chicago	5	15	.250	9½
Utah	2	16	.111	11½
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	13	5	.722	—
Portland	14	6	.700	—
Phoenix	12	6	.667	1
Seattle	12	6	.667	1
Golden State	8	9	.472	4½
San Diego	7	12	.368	6½

Friday's Results
Washington 92, New Jersey 91 (Pressley 30, Ballard 16; Keller 22, Newlin 20, von Bredd Kolff 18).
Houston 133, New York 120 (Malone 37, Tomjanovich 27; R. Williams 28, Knight 21).
Los Angeles 135, Denver 128 (Abdul-Jabbar 28, Nixon 25; Issel 27, Thompson 27).
Phoenix 98, Portland 97 (Davis 32, Westphal 14; Owens 23, Jeelani 20).
Kansas City 103, Chicago 97 (Wedman 21, Robinzine 21, Birdsong 21; Theus 17, Mix 15).
San Antonio 106, Philadelphia 105 (Kenon 33, Gervin 30; Erving 29, Collins 25).
Boston 112, Utah 97 (Maxwell 27, Cowens 18; Dantley 32, Maravich 21).
San Diego 105, Indiana 97 (Williams 32, Washington 15; Edwards 21, English 20).
Seattle 108, Cleveland 100 (Silas 30, D. Johnson 17, Williams 17; R. Smith 25, Russell 16).
Saturday's Results
Washington 111, Utah 103 (Hayes 24, Pressley 21; Dantley 42, Williams 22).
Houston 102, Atlanta 100 (Malone 26, Murphy 22; Drew 37, Johnson 19).
New Jersey 98, Detroit 93 (Hott 28, Jordan 21; Long 31, Lanier 29).
Portland 103, Cleveland 96 (Washington 27, Jeelani 18; K. Carr 13, Robisch 13, Mitchell 12).
Seattle 108, Golden State 102 (Shelton 14, Brown 14, J. Johnson 12; Parker 22, Parish 17).
Chicago 104, Philadelphia 103 (Theus 28, Greenwood 13; Cheeks 28, Erving 18).
New York 112, Boston 109 (R. Williams 34, Richardson 22; Bird 19, Carr 19, Ford 18).

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	13	1	2	28	73	51
Atlanta	8	7	3	19	67	57
NY Rangers	8	9	1	17	73	76
NY Islanders	6	7	3	15	61	57
Washington	4	12	2	10	54	76
Smythe Division						
Vancouver	8	5	5	21	65	55
Chicago	8	7	5	15	63	58
St. Louis	6	9	4	14	48	66
Winnipeg	5	9	3	13	58	63
Edmonton	3	11	4	10	57	81
Colorado	3	12	2	8	45	65

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	11	4	3	25	69	39
Los Angeles	8	7	4	20	79	80
Hartford	5	6	5	15	47	47
Pittsburgh	5	6	4	14	51	56
Detroit	6	8	2	14	49	58
Adams Division						
Boston	11	2	3	25	59	37
Buffalo	10	5	3	23	62	46
Minnesota	9	4	3	21	76	57
Toronto	8	8	1	17	65	58
Quebec	6	8	2	14	49	54

Friday's Results
Atlanta 4, New York Rangers 2 (Clement (3), Vail (13), Provost (5), Platt (4); Hedberg (11), Duguay (5)).
Vancouver 5, Pittsburgh 2 (Smyl (8), Valve 2 (8), Oddleifson (3), Ashton (2); McAdam (4), Kindrachuk (7)).
Quebec 3, Winnipeg 2 (Baxter (2), Plante (2), Bernier (4); Wilson (7), Morch (3)).
Detroit 4, Washington 2 (Nedomansky 2 (9), Larson 2 (3); Weiser (4), Rowe (7)).
Saturday's Results
Detroit 5, New York Islanders 4 (Huber (3), Polano (5), Nedomansky (10), McCourt (7), Thomeson (8); Bossy 2 (12), Nystrom (7), Tonelli (4)).
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 3 (Bowles (3), Barber (9), Leach (14); Chapman 2 (2), Sutter (4)).
Chicago 4, Colorado 1 (Higgins 2 (3), Lysiak (5), Preston (6); McEwen (4)).
Hartford 4, Edmonton 0 (Stoughton (6), Rogers (5), Plumb (1), Bennett (3)).
Buffalo 4, Minnesota 2 (O. Smith (5), Perreault (11), Gould 2 (4); Barrett (5), Payne (14)).
Montreal 3, Los Angeles 1 (Tremblay (4), Lafleur (12), Larouche (10); Gerine (7)).
Boston 2, Toronto 0 (Cashman (3), Marcotte (2)).

More Sports On Page 13

Observer

Candidates in the Ads

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Like American beers, presidential candidates these days are all pretty much the same — heavily watered for blandness, and too much gas. This homogenizing of candidates results because the American presidential election has turned into an advertising campaign, complete with market-test studies aimed at discovering what buyers will put up with.



Baker

These studies show the product with widest appeal is a middle-aged, white male with healthy teeth that he is able to display broadly under all conditions not absolutely funereal, and an utter freedom from any political philosophy more arresting than a few half-baked views on whether the Pentagon can survive a budget cut.

As a result, all presidential candidates are now marketed as "middle-of-the-roaders," or "pragmatists," or "realists," which is to say that the distinction between any two of them is scarcely more perceptible than the distinction between a tittle and a jot.

* * *

From time to time, of course, fresh surveys may show the market ripe for a new label. When this happens we are confronted with some conveniently undefinable term such as "liberal" or — this year's big seller — "conservative," much as we go to the supermarket for our favorite detergent and find it has become "new and improved" since we bought it last.

As with beer, mass market economics not only creates blandness in the product, but also drives everything else out of business. In such a market, the problem is to persuade the buyer that the tittle is actually infinitely superior to the jot. This is the task of advertising or, as it is called when it involves the presidency, the political campaign.

Turning elections into advertising campaigns produces odd results. One of the most interesting is the rise of the president who makes a great product in the marketplace, but either isn't interested in governing or, if he is, doesn't know much about it.

An example of this was President Nixon, who often seemed to be in the business mostly for the excitement of the advertising campaign. No one can read the transcripts of the Nixon tapes without concluding that the job bored him whenever he was not basking in the red carpet treatment before TV cameras.

The question about President Carter is whether he can do anything well except sell himself as a presidential product. The ingenuity of his 1976 advertising has been hailed by connoisseurs of such flapdoodle as a model performance. These same connoisseurs, turning to his performance in the White House, hail him as a lamentable dud.

Now, however, he has started advertising again for the 1980 market, and people who study such things speculate that it will be a formidable business for anyone to undo him. Why? Because when it comes to campaigning, Carter sells like beer in a ski lodge.

* * *

Well, other products are headed for the shelves: a new improved Kennedy; the sunshine choices, Reagan and Brown, from the Golden State; big-as-all-of-Texas John, and a slew of others who will arrive self-labeled "new miracle election day product." Which, if any of them, really wants the job more than the honor of becoming No. 1 in the marketplace will be hard to tell, but not half so hard as trying to tell which, if any of them, can do the job half well.

* * *

Election campaigns have never encouraged the asking of such questions. Advertising's first question is, "How can I sell it?" If the product happens to be demonstrably superior, the adman is lucky. Most often, as with beer, it's all pretty much the same nowadays, and he has to play tricks on your psyche.

The only defense we have is not much against these huge psychological engineering machines that are being brought to bear against us. When we go to the supermarket and reach for a president, we can pause a moment and ask ourselves, "Can this new miracle product really do anything about inflation, or am I being gulled by those beautiful teeth?"

'Booze Cruise' on the Zambezi

A Few Traditions Survive Zimbabwe-Rhodesia's Guerrilla War

By Richard Harwood

VICTORIA FALLS, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia (WP) — It is sundown on the great Zambezi River. The mist from Victoria Falls rises in the distance. A large heron skims the water, dives and glides on.

Our little excursion boat is under way on the "booze cruise," a late afternoon ride during the cocktail hour. We are candidates for a wall poster of racial harmony — an African family, an Asian family, a white family and a few young singles flirting and singing. We look for elephants coming down to water, and we hear stories of crocodiles eating swimmers. Waiters run around bringing drinks.

Bizarre

Off the bow, a police motorboat cruises slowly. A trooper leans on a mounted machine gun, lifts his glass and calls out with a laugh:

"War is hell!"

It is also bizarre in this part of the world. On the north bank of the river lies Zambia, enemy land. It is the home of 14,000 Patriotic Front guerrillas led by Joshua Nkomo. They have training and staging camps just beyond the tree line. It would be child's play to blow us out of the water. But that is not one of the rules of the game in this strange war.



Associated Press

An afternoon drink on the Zambezi.

Zimbabwe-Rhodesian aircraft and raiding parties attack the guerrilla camps frequently. Now and then the guerrillas lob mortar and rocket rounds into Victoria Falls. There are skirmishes on the outskirts of the town. Mine fields are everywhere.

But the "booze cruise" is immune. So are the trains that roll daily into Zambia over the Devil's Gorge bridge here, carrying goods and grain from South Africa and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Some of it feeds Nkomo's men. On the return runs, the trains bring out copper, the main source of foreign exchange for Zambia. The copper is hauled through Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to ports in Mozambique, another of the five front-line states that provides arms and sanctuary for another faction of the Front led by Robert Mugabe. The ports are operated by South African technicians.

A strange war.

As dusk falls on the river, more drinks are served and we all sing an old song:

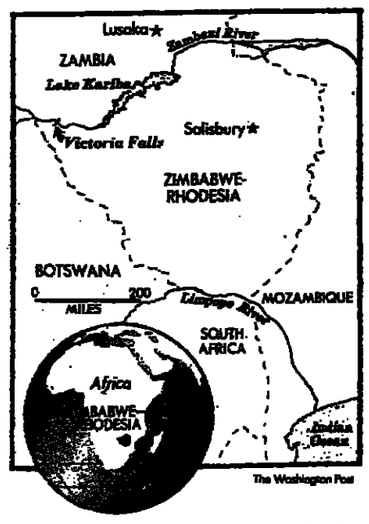
"It's a long way to Tipperary, it's a long way to go . . ."

Symbol

The Victoria Falls Hotel is a grand symbol of the colonial era in Africa, whitewashed stucco with broad terraces and verandas looking out over the magnificent gorge cut by the Zambezi River. Monkeys skitter about on the roof. The flower gardens and lawns are impeccable. Ancient trees, cousins of the banyan, shade the terrace tables. An African marimba band plays "Auld Lang Syne." African dancers perform in grass skirts and leg wrappings. Servants are everywhere, saying "master."

There is an air of exaggerated pleasure in the crowd. They laugh too much, drink too much, talk too loudly. They are shop girls from Salisbury, soldiers on leave, a few Africans and persons of mixed race from the cities, Indian and Pakistani merchants, farmers, a couple of West German tourists and some of the old colonials, infirm and disapproving.

They have installed gambling casinos here. But still, business has not been good. The war is the problem. Nkomo's men, using SAM-7 missiles, have shot down two commercial aircraft loaded with tourists. The game park is closed and sealed off with land mines that now and then kill elephants and buffalo. Armed escort cars accompany the tourist buses. On the verandas of the hotel, farmers and soldiers sit around with their pistols and automatic rifles. There is a sign in every room, "In the unlikely event of an attack, turn off the lights . . . Make your way to the first-floor corridors."



It is a pity. The prices are right — about $17 for a lovely room overlooking the gorge. The food is bountiful and cheap. The risks, in fact, are very slight.

But the pervasive byproduct of this "war of liberation" in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia or this "war of national preservation," depending on the viewpoint, is fear. The country is not being overrun. Districts and provinces are not under guerrilla control.

Unknown

The cities are not under military siege. The fear is from the unknown. Is there a land mine up the road? Will the bus be ambushed? Which plane will the next SAM missile strike? Is a bomb planted in the flower bed?

The tourists stay away, especially the foreigners. But the old hotel and the "booze cruise" endure. There are cricket and soccer matches in towns all across the country and Lions Club picnics and dinner parties and disco dancing and fishing contests and parachute competitions and all the normal routines of life. And out in the tribal lands and in rural and urban hiding places, 14,000 armed guerrillas will go about their normal business.

PEOPLE: *Philadelphia Honors Retiring Conductor*

Philadelphia started Sunday on a musical note by honoring retiring maestro **Eugene Ormandy** on his 80th birthday. The day was designated Eugene Ormandy Day by city officials. The Philadelphia Orchestra Members' Committee scheduled a reception and dinner in honor of Ormandy, who is stepping down after the 1979-80 season in favor of 39-year-old **Riccardo Muti**. Ormandy has conducted the Philadelphia orchestra since 1936. Although he is retiring, he has promised to make frequent appearances with the orchestra as conductor emeritus.

* * *

Neeme Jarvi, one of the Soviet Union's best-known conductors and a frequent performer abroad, said Friday that he and his family had applied three weeks ago for visas to emigrate. He said that he had had quit his post as chief of the Estonian State Symphony because it was impossible to remain there after filing his application. He declined to give the reason for his decision, calling it a personal, family matter. He said that he will leave with his wife, three children and his wife's brother. He said that he did not know where he would like to settle in the West but that he hoped to accept invitations early next year from the Bournemouth and Birmingham symphonies in Britain. Jarvi, 43, has conducted in recent years in New York, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, London, Amsterdam, Istanbul, Stockholm and in Japan.

* * *

Forget Godunov. Keep the Kozlovs. The Soviet Union has a new pair of dancing darlings. They are **Nadezhda Pavlova** and her husband, **Vyacheslav Gordeyev**, who, according to Tass, "inspire each other by their example, purposefulness and industriousness." They are being groomed by the Bolshoi Ballet to replace defectors **Alexander Godunov** and **Leonid and Valentina Kozlov**.

* * *

What do the Detroit Lions, **Billy Carter**, the Chrysler Corp. and **Billy Martin** have in common? All are candidates for this year's Underdog of the Year Award. The award and Underdogs International are the creations of **Pete Moeller**, a 39-year-old employee of the General Motors Corp. For the last five years, Moeller and his panel of judges, called "The Anonymous Ten," have made the award to the United States' losers. "I thought the United States was built on winners and not on losers," Moeller said. "But I think everybody feels inadequate to a certain degree." Among those named by Moeller and his judges as Underdogs of the Year in past years are television newsman **Harry Reasoner**, the city of Cleveland and the husband of anti-ERA proponent **Phyllis Schlafly**. All three failed to appear at the award presentation, however. The Detroit Lions of the National Football League have won just one game this season; Chrysler is the big loser among automobile makers; Billy Martin is regularly fired as manager of the New York Yankees and Billy Carter is the president's brother.

* * *

Mickey Rooney — backstage with his new Broadway musical "Sugar Babies" with co-star **Ann Miller** and longtime friend **Ray Bolger** — remembered Andy Hardy Thursday night. "It wouldn't go over today. The timing isn't right. It's hard for a G-rated [for general audiences] picture to survive," he said. Does that mean that show business has grown up? The old Andy Hardy grin surfaced with the answer: "Show business is brand-new every day. We're all grown-up little children."

* * *

Adm. **Hyman Rickover** stopped to talk with anti-nuclear protesters then gave two of them a lift to hear him speak on the virtues of nuclear energy. The admiral, alerted that two dozen demonstrators bearing candles and signs were holding a silent vigil Friday night at the entrance of a golf club in Bremerton, Wash., sent word to the sheriff that he wanted to talk to the protesters. The protesters told Rickover of their concern about a temporary storage site for spent nuclear fuel that is being proposed for the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. "I would just as soon sink all our submarines including our Trident subs, if we could get the Russians to do the same, but it doesn't work that way in this world," Rickover told the protesters. Two demonstrators that listened to his speech before 350 persons at the Puget Sound Naval Base Association's annual meeting. "The fear instilled by radioactivity today is akin to the fear of electricity following the invention of the electric light bulb 100 years ago by **Thomas Edison**," Rickover told his audience.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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